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August Lotz Company
Boyd, Wisconsin



Editors: G. H. Cale, Frank C. Pellett, M. G. Dadant, J. C. Dadant

February, 1942

Volume LXXXII

No. 2

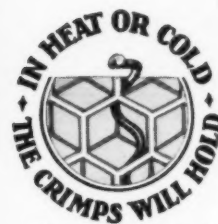
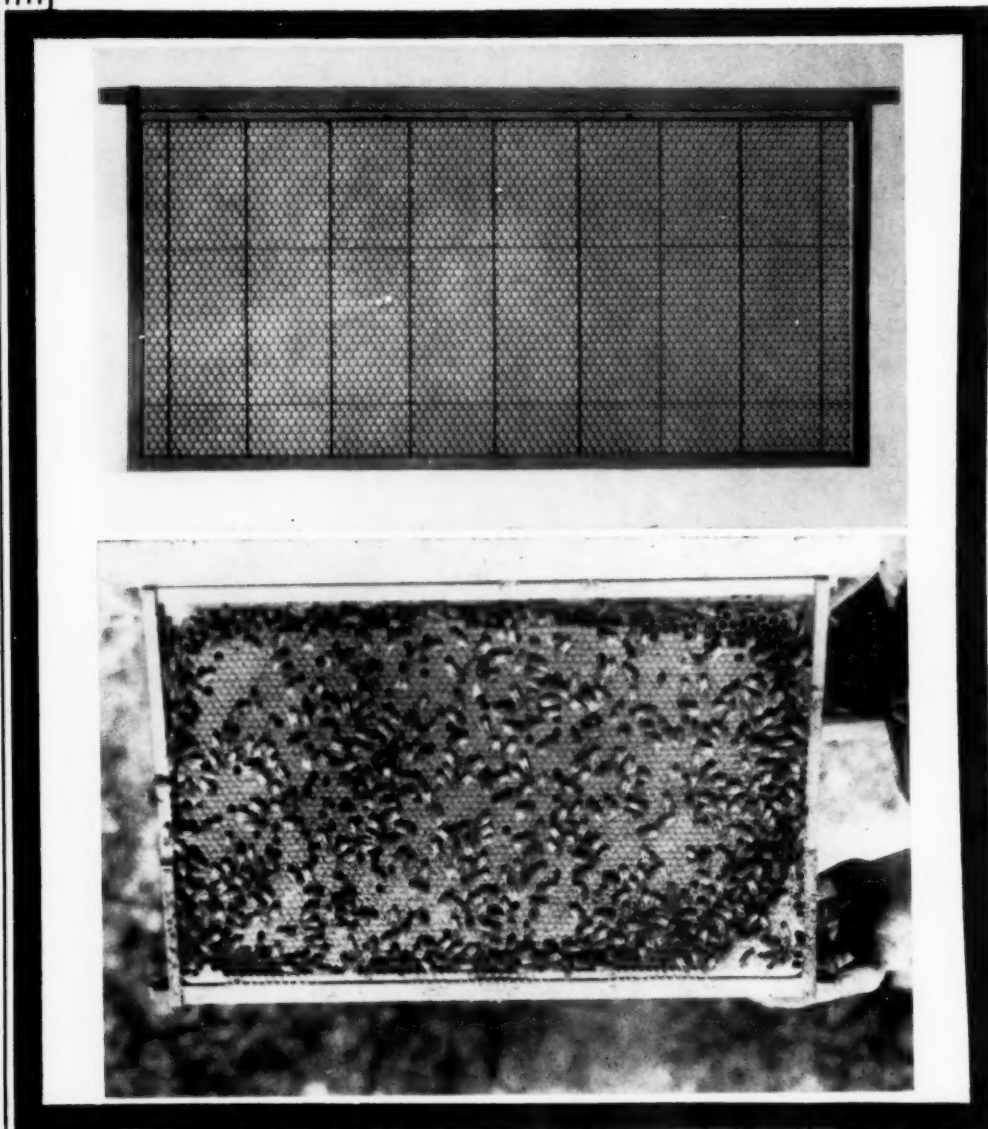
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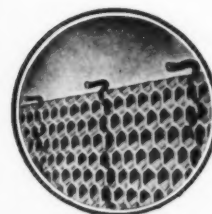
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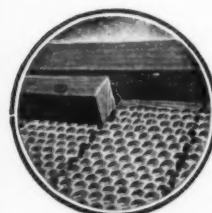
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This slogan tells the story.



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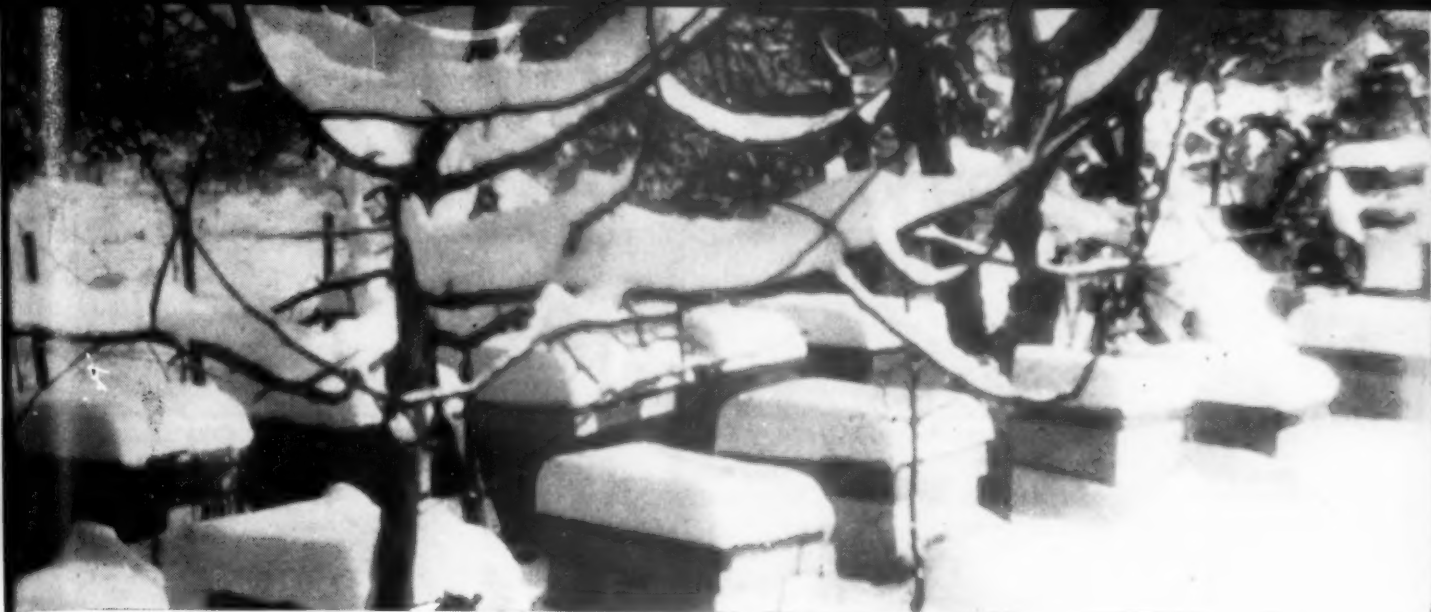
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GUEST EDITORIAL

WHAT REALLY IS THE BEEKEEPER'S GREATEST PROBLEM?

By EVERETT M. WARREN

NO one can kid the beekeeper into thinking he has no problems. Everybody has them, but people look at the beekeeper and think how easy life is when you only have to set a bunch of beehives out in the orchard and let the bees bring in tons and tons of honey. How well we know there is far more to be done than just setting out some beehives and putting bees into them!

At beekeepers' meetings we hear people mention what seems to be the toughest nut to crack. With many beekeepers it is all too evident that everything is not as it should be; that, somewhere, something must be wrong. Before matters can be improved, however, it must be determined exactly where the trouble lies, or what it is that needs correcting.

Naturally, the conditions to be corrected will vary with individuals, localities, seasons, and sections of the country. We must dig into things; make a diagnosis and find a remedy. Just how to go about this may be a puzzle. If we are not making as much profit as we feel we should, is the trouble with the production or the selling end of the business? or both?

To begin with, authorities assure us that far more nectar goes to waste than is gathered, so the chances are we could get more honey if we had the bees to gather more nectar. This does not mean, necessarily, more hives of bees, but in each hive a great many more bees the right age to gather nectar when the honeyflow starts. Providing more bees may mean revising our methods of management, or the development of a method—which will require study. No one can think for you.

Now, more than ever, every hive of bees should produce the maximum crop of honey. If the

people of this country should suddenly realize the nutritive and other beneficial qualities of honey, beekeepers couldn't produce enough of it.

Does a few hundred pounds, or a ton of honey look like a hopelessly large amount to sell? Too often this is the case, and honey is sold at a ridiculously low price when some well-directed thought and effort would be the difference between profit and loss for the season's work. Did you notice the item in a bee journal mentioning that if you go to a store and buy 12½ pounds of syrup and take out the excess water until it is the density of honey you will have just 5 pounds left? Compare the cost of 5 pounds of honey and 12½ pounds of syrup and you can tell people what they are paying for 7½ pounds of water.

Did you notice another item in a bee journal which referred to a large lunch room syndicate and quoted the manager as insisting that good honey be included with every serving? He further declared that if people would eat but an ounce of honey with each serving of meat, digestion would be improved and they would feel better.

It is easier to do just as we did last year and the year before, so we keep on in the same old routine (or shall we call it rut) year after year. We need something at times to stir us out of our lethargy and sharpen our ambition. Beekeepers should take themselves in hand and see to it that every colony is enabled to produce the maximum crop. We know what can happen when a nation is unprepared. What will happen to you when the demand comes for more honey?

Won't these few broad hints start you to thinking? I wouldn't be surprised, Mr. Beekeeper, if your greatest problem is YOU.

Medina, Ohio.

Now is a patriotic time to make

EVERY HIVE

produce to a full maximum



It pays to use modern equipment so your bees earn for you the best crop possible, and you can take it from them in a way to bring you the highest market price.



The "muzzle loader" type of beehive shown above (left) is no better than a muzzle loader gun in battle today. Too many of these obsolete beehives are used in which there are no movable frames. Such hives harbor disease and do not permit the owner to manipulate his bees properly, so produce minimum crops of honey, if any at all. Destroy the bees to get the honey is the old way and it destroys the best colonies as they are usually heaviest at harvest time.

Look at the modern hive above (right) which not only permits proper manipulation but allows expansion of storage room so real crops of honey can be produced with no more expense. If disease does get into such hives it can be readily recognized in manipulating the frames and its spread prevented promptly. Our government needs sugar to produce alcohol to produce explosives. You may be patriotic by producing honey for use in place of sugar. **Use Modern Lewis Hives in 1942.**

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THE PRESENT POSITION OF BEEKEEPING IN DEFENSE

THE United States is at war! In this period of all-out defense, the beekeepers of the United States will not be found wanting. Defense is first and the needs and requirements of our industry of necessity must come second. A meeting of national leaders is being called to discuss the problems which face beekeepers in this crisis and to set up a course of action.

Perhaps a discussion of our apparent position therefore may be premature and assuming. Nevertheless, certain things are evident in our situation and need to be considered by the industry.

Raw material used by manufacturers of bee supplies come under the classification of material entering the production of farm machinery and equipment, attachments and repair parts. The Office of Production Management has extended an A-3 rating, a high priority. Limitation order L-26 covers the limiting of production of farm equipment and many industries have been asked to confine their production to from 20 to 40 per cent. However, the manufacturer of bee supplies generally is allowed a 100% quota for the period from November 1, 1941 to October 31, 1942.

From this, it is evident that beekeeping is being looked upon as important in the food production program and, as such, a strong supplement in national defense. Under the present all-out war effort, it is becoming evident that some industries will be speeded up to a twenty-four hour day, seven day week; others will be speeded up to a twenty-Some will have to shut up shop. It is also quite evident to anybody who thinks it through, that any restriction in earning power in any industrial group, or any liquidation of any industrial group, only further complicates the defense situation in that earning power once shut off cannot be called on to support national defense. **When sufficient strangulation is established in industry, national defense must inevitably in itself begin to suffer, and it is not too far fetched to assume that such strangulation can**

reach the point when defense becomes defeat.

There is no question, therefore, because of this very evident possibility, that industry, even a small industry, will be served by those who control the industrial output to permit earnings so as to insure the continuation of the defense effort. The more important the industry is to war equipment or food, the more likely it is that its requirements will be permitted within the possibilities of our national economy.

The Position of Beekeeping in the Food Industry

Beekeeping now has an importance considerably greater than it has in peace time. Honey as a supplementary sweet is very important, not only to this nation, but to those with us in this war. Beekeepers must do everything they can to produce as much honey as possible for the food needs of the allied world. Beeswax also is highly important, since many thousands of pounds are used by both the army and the navy.

Perhaps most important of all, however, is the greatly increased use of the bee on farms in the pollination of plants that have a great value in the total food supply. Fruits and vegetables will be in great demand. So will the seed of legumes on which pastures depend for the support of cattle for meat and dairy products. Nothing must be done to make this situation suffer. The greatest urge in history is probably being placed on the farmer today to augment these things. At a meeting in Washington, December 19 and 20, horticultural and government interests, established the frame work for an increase by 1,300,000 in the number of vegetable and fruit gardens on the nation's farms to improve national health, and to produce vitamin rich fruits and vegetables. The urge for more dairy products and more cattle is also of equal significance.

So beekeepers are faced with the necessity of increasing their production in every way possible as a defense measure and the necessity of securing the fundamental equipment

necessary for carrying on the operation of honey production in our present individual beekeeping plants scattered around the country.

Beekeeping is no longer a matter of backyard honey production. Commercial beekeeping has grown to significant proportions until now those engaged in honey production and able to enter the defense picture in a significant way number their colonies of bees by hundreds and even by thousands and their operations cover wide territories beyond the ordinary size of farm operations.

Necessities

Four fundamental requirements face beekeepers in which they should receive consideration by those in charge of material allocations. Essentially, beekeeping rests on rubber and demands the use of trucks of sufficient capacity to carry heavy loads from beeyards, anywhere from a few miles to fifty or seventy-five miles away to the central honey plant. This makes tires and trucks essentials if the industry does its part in our emergency.

The beekeeper also must have a bulk container in which to place his honey so that it may be transported from the point of production to the point of consumption or marketing. Our present 60-pound tin can, therefore, becomes a highly important item to the beekeeper.

Also the beekeeper with large numbers of colonies every spring, goes through a time when, without sugar to make syrup to supplement natural stores, many colonies of bees might be lost. It is important that the beekeeper have sufficient sugar for this feeding. So there are four material requirements in the obtaining of which the beekeeper should receive consideration, **tires, trucks, containers and sugar.**

The Rubber Situation

Everyone is familiar with the freeze order which stopped the sale of tires and tubes on December 10, 1941 and the tire rationing order issued January 4, 1942. This set up

a local tire rationing board and it has been wisely suggested that whether we need tires or not we contact the local tire rationing board as soon as possible. This should be done to acquaint your board with what your needs are and with the fact that the beekeeper is being depended upon for a food product and for beeswax, and for augmenting the production of vegetables, fruits and legumes.

Beekeepers need a ruling to enable them to get tires when necessary for general bee work just as the farmer is allowed tires for his tractor.

On his part, the beekeeper should consider ways and means of operation to eliminate unnecessary trips or reduce the length of hauls. Supers and other necessary equipment may be distributed along with other trips to the beeyard, and in the event that tires are bad, this might in many cases save a crop.

The Tin Situation

O. P. M. curtailment of tin came early in January and certain users were completely cut off, but there was no curtailment at that time placed on tin plate used for food containers. The can companies voluntarily agreed to cut their consumption of tin by 50%. At the present, there is some assurance that beekeepers will be able to get bulk tin containers for honey.

Here again the beekeeper has a chance to co-operate with the defense effort. No one should hoard tin containers. He can save through re-use. He can put five and ten pound packs in glass. Simplification of containers may help the situation. We should also investigate the possible use of lacquered or otherwise coated containers.

The Sugar Situation

While we have not been advised of any regulations which may interfere with the chance to obtain sugar for feeding bees, evidently if the situation requires, such regulations can be issued. A ceiling has been placed on the price of sugar and the primary redistributors like wholesale grocers have been limited in their buying to the purchase in any one month of an amount similar to the same month in 1940. The difficulty in maintaining stocks on hand in the store has been that because of a tendency to hoard on the part of the public, the wholesale grocers have faced difficulties in keeping the retailers supplied.

Our recommendation is that beekeepers who need sugar for feeding bees contact their usual source of supply in ample time so their needs may be given proper consideration.

Other measures may have to be taken later, if the usual supply becomes "dried up." But by that time, undoubtedly beekeepers will have been given some consideration as a

part of the agricultural industry.

Such is the situation today. A meeting was called in Chicago on January 25 to determine what steps may be taken to unify our industry and to secure recognition for the things we must have to carry on. A united and organized course of action will be required, first for defense, an all-out effort to help America win the war; and second, a strong effort to give

beekeeping its place in material allocations. Beekeeping needs rubber, trucks, sugar and tin and deserves them, since it is producing honey, a supplementary sweet of great importance, and beeswax, needed in defense, and greatest of all, because the bees insure pollination of fruits, vegetables and legumes running into hundreds of millions of dollars of value.

— ♦ —

CONSERVE YOUR TIN

Although conflicting reports exist about the tin situation, it is evident that since tin has come abundantly from the Malay states, we cannot possibly expect the source of supply to remain open under the present war situation. Stocks of tin are on hand and some tin is obtained from other sources, but the need to restrict the use of tin is imperative.

On the basis of consumption in 1941, the country has about a year's supply on hand or about 120,000 tons. Possible receipts in 1942, eliminating the Far East completely and counting only on Bolivia and a lone smelter in Texas, total at most only 15,000 tons. Last year the food industry used approximately 65,000 tons. By cutting out almost all other uses for tin and reducing the amount for food, O. P. M. hopes to be able to make our supply last for two years.

Apparently the need for food is giving tin a preference for food containers and, while some reports have been received that tin for 60 pound honey cans and for 5 and 10 pound pails might be entirely cut off, we feel confident that the beekeeper will receive due consideration. A release from O. P. M. on December 31 stated no restriction had so far been placed on the use of tin for food containers other than those already in force. All manufacturers using tin, except for food containers must limit their consumption in any calendar quarter, starting January 1, to 50 per cent of the amount used in the corresponding quarter of 1940. Can manufacturers have submitted to O. P. M. a definite program for the reduction of tin in manufacturing for the two year program.

It is hoped beekeepers will at least be allowed tin for storage of honey in bulk and that the present 60 pound can will be available in necessary quantities. It may be that tin for the 5 and 10 pound containers will be restricted or withdrawn. However, glass for this purpose will readily take up the lack.

Every beekeeper should conserve tin as much as he can. Oil the cans in which honey is stored. Keep them dry. Do not let them become damp. Do not stack 60 pound cans of honey tightly, but see that air gets through to avoid sweating and rusting. Use a good grade of machine oil (not a fine oil) for oiling the surface of the cans in storage.

Wherever possible, save cans for re-use. See that they do not rust out. Store them carefully, and use them as many times as possible. Above all, do not hoard. Only order as many cans as you need. The abuse of this will, no doubt, result in a drastic restriction.

♦

MOVABLE HONEY HOUSE

In the Daily Digest of the United States Department of Agriculture for August 5, a note is made of three room prefabricated bungalow type houses at the Indian Head Defense Housing Project at Indian Head, Maryland. These houses have been taken apart in three hours, loaded on trucks, carted over 40 miles of road, and erected on a new site. Although the concrete blocks of the original foundation and the bricks of the chimney were not used at the new site, they were salvaged as part of the experiment.

This suggests that some similar type of building should be suitable for honey houses. Frequently locations, pasture or honey source changes compel beekeepers to move after investment has been made in real estate. We have always thought that beekeeping should be kept largely mobile so that changes can be made quickly. The expense of permanent honey houses is not in such a picture.

DR. BODOG F. BECK

use of the venom of the bee for the cure of arthritis and rheumatism. His technique for the application of bee sting poison to patients finally received recognition, and is being used by physicians successfully at a number of points in this country. For many years Dr. Beck served on the staff of St. Mark's Hospital in New York. He advocated more abundant use of honey in the human diet. His book "Honey and Health," published in 1938, has been quoted widely and gives references about honey almost from the beginning of history. He was also the author of "Bee Venom Therapy," in which his technique and practice in the use of the poison of the bee stings was described at length so that others might follow his success.

Dr. Beck was graduated from the Royal Hungarian University, served in the St. Stephen's Hospital at Budapest, and visited well-known surgical clinics in all parts of Europe. He practiced medicine in New York for more than forty years.

Dr. Beck's thousands of books in his library dealt with bees and beekeeping, many of them works of great antiquity. He had a large collection of illustrations from which those we have been using for our cover series were drawn.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Bella S. Castell.

We omit the article intended for this issue, "Bees and Heraldry," although the cover of this number

carries an illustration from that series. There are two or three more of the cover series on "Bees and Mankind" left in our files, which will appear although perhaps not in the unbroken succession to which we have adhered so far.

GOVERNMENT BUYING HONEY

During the winter of 1940-41 the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Federal government bought in the western states some three or four million pounds of honey. As in similar activities in other United States food products, the purpose of the purchase was to support the market by removing distressed honey, and to provide food for the WPA school lunch program.

This winter the SMA is arranging a similar purchase of honey. It will be bought from producers in the middle western states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.

During the past few weeks, the regional representatives to the SMA, Mr. Chester F. Gibbons, 302 Gorham Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has held several meetings of honey producers in these states. The purpose of the meetings was to determine, if possible, about what amount of honey in the territory was in distress or was available for sale to the government, and to find out what price honey producers thought the SMA should pay for honey.

One of these meetings was held January 12 at Ames, Iowa. At that meeting, Mr. Gibbons stated that the program would definitely be put into effect within the next few weeks and would remain effective until March 31, 1942. The Iowa and Nebraska beekeepers assembled at that meeting followed the lead of Minnesota and Wisconsin beekeepers by petitioning the SMA to buy light amber honey at 6 cents and lighter than light amber honey at 6½ cents per pound. The price would be for U. S. No. 1 grade of honey in carload lots, f. o. b. cars at the producer's shipping point. The honey can be either granulated or liquid, in new or commercially acceptable used cans, and in corrugated or wood shipping cases.

A survey of the producers present indicated that they represented about fifteen cars of honey available for

(Please turn to page 76)

OUR readers have become familiar with Dr. Bodog F. Beck, whose series on "Bees and Mankind" appeared as "Our Cover" articles from month to month in the American Bee Journal. In the space in which this is printed, each issue carried illustrations and an outside picture about a social influence or relation between man and the honeybee. Nothing we ever published has met with more fan mail as far as the cover of American Bee Journal is concerned.

Readers will be grieved to learn that Dr. Beck recently died in New York following a severe illness. Dr. Beck was born in Budapest, 71 years ago, and became widely known for his



Dr. Beck in his laboratory with the bees for use in treating arthritis.

1



1 AND 2—COCONUTS

Here are two pictures of coconuts, one showing two colonies of bees; the other, the blossom. The one with the hives shows the nuts formed on the tree. The coconut is an almost constant small supply, and gives some pollen and nectar when there is little else. The bees work it hardest in the early morning, and very lightly the rest of the day, but there are a few bees about all the time.

When the spear splits, it looks like a lot of wheat kernels on a twig, 8 to 10 inches long. The flowerets are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long and about twenty or more in a cluster.

T. J. Laffey, Miami, Florida.

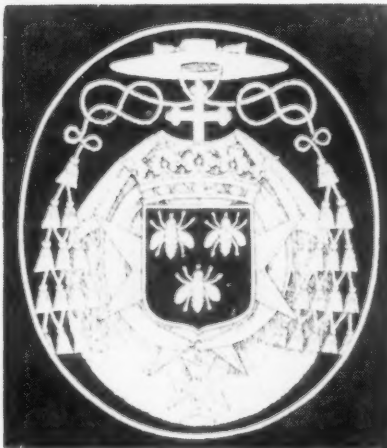
2



3—BEES IN HERALDRY

This is an additional picture of the use of bees on coats of arms. In this issue it was intended to have an article by Dr. Bodog F. Beck, lately deceased, on the subject, but it must be left over for another month. This particular picture is of the coat of arms of Pope Urban VIII, showing three bees in the design. Apparently the use of the bee for this purpose was a favorite one.

3



4—LOOK OUT FOR THOSE TOES, ELLIOTT!

Geo. Elmo Curtis, of Graham, North Carolina sends this picture of his son. At the time it was taken, he was three years old. Now, he is a much bigger boy of about six or seven. According to his father, Elliott likes to play with the bees and even at that early age, he found the queens quickly among the other bees. So another youngster looks forward to the day when he also can keep bees just like dad.

4



5



5—HONEY RECIPES

This booklet from American Honey Institute, "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" has received a wide acceptance among homemakers and home making experts all over the country. If you have not seen a copy, you really have missed something. Almost every housewife to whom we have presented a copy calls it one of her precious possessions. If you are not acquainted with "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" send to American Honey Institute for full particulars about how it can be obtained and get a sample copy. You will be delighted.

6



6—HONEY BABY

Much has been said for and against honey as a substitute for sugar or syrup for infant feeding. We all know that honey is a natural sweet and that honey-fed babies are healthier, happier babies. Both of my babies are honey babies. Here is a picture of my oldest taken when she was just over a year old.

Mrs. Henry E. Piechowski,
Wisconsin.

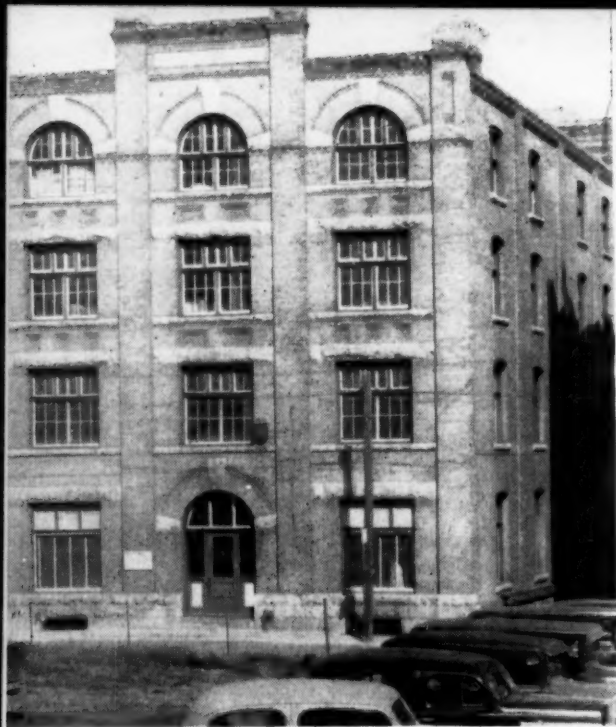
FEATURES



Picture from Modern Science Institute. Honey in coffee (quite good, especially a light honey); or honey in tea (delightful, just made for each other.)

MANITOBA COOPERATIVE
THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

BEEKEEPING IN MOROCCO
SOUTHERN STATES CONFERENCE



Home of the Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers' Limited, in the busy city of Winnipeg (Pictures by Bulman Bros.)

THE Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers Ltd. is the first organization of its kind in western Canada and the second in the whole Dominion. Its doors were first opened in July, 1939. Its success has proved without question the advantages not only of a central processing and packing plant, but also of a co-operative marketing organization. These advantages have been of benefit to the beekeeper and the consumer.

Phenomenal Growth

Although records show bees have been kept in Manitoba for over sixty years, the real development has taken place within the past twenty. The first recorded honey production was in 1880 and totalled only 1,080 pounds. By 1921 production had increased to 400,000 pounds, but this was still far from enough to meet the local demand and it was necessary to import large quantities from outside the province. By 1926 Manitoba's production was 2,000,000 pounds and for the past few years the total annual crop has been between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds. Manitoba now supplies not only local needs but makes large shipments throughout western Canada and to the United Kingdom.

Development of Co-operative

For some time a small group of beekeepers had urged the formation of a co-operative organization to process and market the honey crop. Individual beekeepers were diffident about investing capital in such a venture. In 1938, however, Manitoba had a bumper crop at a time when the

honey markets were flooded and prices were low. In fact, it was practically impossible for producers to find a market at any price. The fact that a large volume of honey had to be held over from one crop to another really brought home the need for a processing plant. The sponsors of the co-operative accordingly received a better reception and many beekeepers hastened to join the organization. Sufficient backing was received from beekeepers, the local provincial government and bank to establish the plant and commence operations.

Shares of a value of \$20.00 each were sold to the beekeeper, which permitted him to market 2,000 pounds of honey a year. If more than 2,000 pounds were marketed a year share capital equivalent to 1 cent per pound marketed were required. In this way the larger beekeepers who benefited most from the formation of the co-operative were required to make larger capital investments than the smaller beekeepers. Also, as the volume increases, the capital which will be required for plant additions is automatically provided. In many cases share capital was purchased by the delivery of honey.

Co-operative Principles

It has truly been said "No co-operative organization that violated the Rochdale principles has ever permanently succeeded; and no co-operative organization that adhered strictly to them has ever failed."

The Honey Co-operative adheres to these principles. In brief they are: 1. Democratic control—one member, one vote regardless of the individual capital investment. 2. Total receipts,

less all expenses and certain limited reserves, returned to producers in proportion to the quantity of honey shipped. 3. All sales to members (bee supplies, etc.) made at prevailing prices. 4. Unlimited membership regardless of race, religion or political affiliation. 5. Voluntary membership and voluntary participation. 6. All

F. R. Garland at the refractometer. Exact grades result.



MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE HONEY PRODUCERS, Ltd.

By F. R. GARLAND,
Assistant Manager

This is what we need in the States. Garland's story of the Manitoba Co-operative has been divided into two parts. This one tells of the formation of the organization, its basis and development, honey deliveries and grading. March will finish with blending, pasteurizing, crystallizing, packing and distribution.



Organization owned steel drums of seventy pound capacity, being unloaded at the Co-operative.



Honey in the drums is liquefied and drained on racks above the pans.

transactions with members on a strictly cash basis.

Payment to Producers

In conformance with the general practice of producer co-operatives, the member receives an initial payment on delivery of the honey. A second payment is made in mid-winter and the final payment is issued immediately after the close of the fiscal year on May 31. The amount of the first payment is determined by an estimate of the Canadian crop compared with the available market and the market price. Such payment is usually approximately half of the estimated total return. The date and amount of the second payment depends upon sales during the fall months. All expenses plus certain limited reserves are taken from the total receipts and the balance is then divided among the members on a poundage basis for the final payment. Thus there are no profits as such, but since its inception the Co-operative has returned more to its members per pound of honey than has been received by the average independent beekeeper.

For the 1940 crop the return to members was: initial payment 5 cents per pound; second payment 1 cent per

pound; final payment 3 cents per pound; total 9 cents per pound. This payment was net to the members with no deduction for containers, commission or storage charges. In 1940 the members received 1 to 1½ cents per pound more than the average independent producer.

The members therefore not only benefited by being relieved of the labor and trouble of finding a market, the difficulty of estimating the number and size of containers required, the gamble of selecting the best time to sell, but actually received a premium from their membership.

Plant

Even with the sale of a large number of shares the plant commenced operations virtually on a shoe string, but no expense was spared in acquiring the equipment essential for processing.

The Manitoba plant was fortunate in receiving advice from the Ontario Co-operative at Toronto, particularly from W. R. Agar who came to Winnipeg and assisted in laying out the design and giving technical advice on installation.

Description of the Plant

The Co-operative rents a four-story

brick building about 55 by 100 feet, on a spur railway line, with excellent facilities for loading and unloading of trucks. The plant is in the heart of the industrial and financial center of Winnipeg.

Delivery of Honey to Plant

Shipments of honey are on a strictly voluntary basis. All shippers must be members of the Co-operative, but membership does not obligate the beekeeper to market all or any of his honey through the organization. In fact some beekeepers realizing that the formation of the Co-operative would be of general benefit to beekeeping, joined the organization and even with money invested, continue to market their crop themselves. Such beekeepers appreciate the service performed by the Co-operative for the industry even though they do not participate in the obvious and direct benefits.

In early summer each member is contacted and requested to estimate his crop, and advise the management the amount he intends to market through the organization. The Co-operative owns thousands of containers which it supplies on request free of cost to the producers for ship-

"Clover Crest Honey" goes to market.

In the warehouse, "Clover Crest" waits the salesman's orders.



ments of honey to the plant. These are steel drums designed to hold 70 pounds. The producer delivers his honey at his own convenience in the fall and early winter.

Grading

On receipt from members, samples are taken and the honey carefully graded for color, flavor, foreign matter and moisture. A Zeiss Refractometer is used to obtain the

moisture content and all honey is graded in three classifications in accordance with the Dominion Government's regulations. For the first year of operation, the spread of payment to members between each grade was ½ cent per pound. Experience proved that this amount which was in conformance with general practice in the locality was unduly great and the spread between grades was decreased to ¼ cent. This saved Manitoba beekeepers many thousands of dollars.



BEESWAX CEILING PRICES

On December 25, Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration sent a telegram to all available wax merchants, brokers and importers advising them of a price ceiling on Carnauba, candelilla, ouricury wax, and beeswax.

For beeswax, the request was that beeswax be not sold at higher prices than the following f. o. b. New York City.

Yellow Brazilian and Chilean	
Crude	\$.50
American Crude	.49
African Refined	.54
White Bleached	.56

Protests apparently were made by refiners and handlers that the schedule was not complete enough, and that the spread between crude and refined, and between crude and bleached was not sufficient to allow conversion into the top grades.

There was subsequently issued from Henderson's office a second request under date of January 10 deleting the prices above on American Crude, African refined, and white bleached, and substituting in their stead African crude at 49 cents, yellow refined at 62 cents, and white bleached at 65 cents.

INSTITUTE COMMITTEE REPORT

We have seen a copy of the report of the activities of the Honey Utilization Committee of American Honey Institute for 1941. The work of this committee has been concerned chiefly with the uses of honey in the baking industry. The committee consists of Roy A. Grout, William Lane, Ernest Root, M. S. Stone, M. C. Tanquary, and G. P. Walton (Chairman). Because of the committee's interest in the use of honey in the baking industry, it was requested by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Honey Institute to take an

active part in presenting the views of the Institute and the American honey industry in the Federal Food and Drug Administration's public hearings on the "definition and standard of identity" for honey bread. The work handled by this committee, (a special committee headed by R. B. Willson presented the Institute's case before these hearings) consisted in compiling and presenting confidential sales figures for amounts of honey going to bread bakers, as evidence of the importance of this market to the honey industry.

Members of the committee have engaged in special projects during the year, among them work in compiling data on the quantity of honey consumed in the baking industry, in improving containers for commercial honey, in improving the appearance of bottled honey, and in furthering the use of honey by dieticians and medical authorities.

EARLY PACKAGE ORDERS

War has been declared and the beekeepers of the U. S. A. are expected to do their part. All types of business are affected, including the bee industry. We are expected to make sacrifices, also expected to produce as much honey and beeswax as we can, especially since the importation of sugar and beeswax has been curtailed. To do this the honey producers and package shippers must co-operate to the fullest extent, plan ahead, and make every move count.

Competent labor for package and honey production is scarce. Restrictions and priorities have affected all material used in package and honey production. This includes tires and tubes and the beekeeper must make every trip to his out yard count. Daily delivery trips by dairy, grocery, coal and ice dealers, and others have been restricted to save tires. The beekeeper should make as few trips as possible. It is better to have re-

striction than to not produce bees and honey at all.

Will suggest that package buyers place orders with their shippers as soon as possible. They need not wait for lower prices, as bees will not be any cheaper but prices may go higher. By placing orders immediately they will be better assured of delivery on time. This will help the shipper as he can plan in advance how to fill his orders with a minimum number of trips to his out yards. Only a few package buyers realize the great amount of mileage necessary for operating a package business.

As tin cans, nails and screen wire is restricted and suitable lumber costly and hard to get, I want to suggest that all buyers of package bees save their shipping cages this year, as these may have to be used again next year. In fact enough package material may not be available this year. Metal barrels, sixty pound tin cans, other containers and paper shipping cases are scarce now so save everything you can. Lets co-operate and do our part.

A. V. Dowling,
Valdosta, Ga.

OREGON INSPECTION ADVANCE

The annual report of A. Burr Black, state apiary inspector for the state of Oregon, is in our hands.

It shows a net percentage of disease now found in inspection of 2.88 per cent during the 1941 season as compared to 3.5 per cent for the 1940 season.

As is the case with most state inspections, particularly where the effort has become more vigorous, certain sections are far heavier in disease than others.

We believe that Mr. Black and his force have made an extremely satisfactory rate of progress and that the succession of a few seasons will bring the minimum percentage of disease throughout the state of Oregon. In all, some 30,000 colonies of bees were inspected during the 1941 season.

BELGIUM

Following an ordinance from Berlin, Belgian beekeepers are obliged to sell their honey after harvest. Account will be taken of their sales in the conferring of sugar, which will be sold to them for their bees, according to the *Nachrichten fur Aussenhandel*, of Berlin.

(From Bulletin de la Societe Romande d'Apiculture.)

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

By E. L. SECHRIST

Since the publication of the series on "Honey Getting" by E. L. Sechrist, we have been besieged for more material from his pen. We hoped by this time to have a book ready embodying all of the material which met with such wide interest and acceptance in the "Honey Getting" series. So far the book is still short of final preparation. Mr. Sechrist is now in Los Angeles with his wife, having left Tahiti because of the distressing conditions which have overtaken many of the Pacific islands in this world wide struggle.

At our suggestion, Mr. Sechrist has prepared this series of remembrances of his life which has taken him to many lands and through many experiences. This is the first of "Things Seen and Heard."

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sechrist,
Los Angeles, October 1941.



WHEN I waked at 2 o'clock I began to think of all the material still left in my files at the conclusion of "Honey Getting." So many things I wanted to put into the book had to be omitted because nobody would want to buy a \$5.00 book, and it would have had to be that big to include all I would like to say.

Now that "Honey Getting" is finished and rewritten for book publication, and I have returned from Tahiti, honey and beekeeping thrust themselves upon me again and again, so I see no way of keeping myself happy except by writing more, just as one beekeeper might talk with another, about some of the things I have seen and heard in my fifty years with bees, here and there in the United States and in a few "furrin" lands.

So, would you like to read 1001 little stories from me—well, if not that many, perhaps 50? Could I tell such stories to interest you in the dear old American Bee Journal? When I think of the Journal, I think of all the beekeepers I have visited in my years of work with bees and of the tales I have told sometimes, when I got into what seemed a tight place and had to fall back on what I have learned of psychology to keep things going. There were times when a story flopped, but occasionally one seemed to sail along pretty well, and these things stick in my mind and spill out again now and then.

Once I had to see a beekeeper, a good beginner, now prominent in his community. He was not at home and his family did not know where he was. He was trying to sell life in-

surance to eke out his income from bees while his apiaries were increasing to the point where they would take care of his big family. The only way to see him seemed to be to wait until he came home.

Walking about his home yard and opening a hive now and then kept me busy for a time. He was trying out the Rauchfuss plan of queen mating which I had recommended; that one of piling on top of a strong colony, several shallow supers divided into nuclei, with double queen excluding boards between them, and allowing a queen to be mated in each nucleus. I did not dare open them, but by looking at the flight hole of each nucleus, a pretty good guess could be made of what was going on inside, whether a mated queen was there with the bees carrying in pollen, or whether a virgin had been lost on her mating flight and the bees were merely carrying in nectar.

It has always amazed me how much an expert beeman can tell about his bees by merely walking along a row and looking at the entrances of the hives. Once I was with a bee inspector who walked through an apiary, stopping here and there, opening a hive and finding American foulbrood in every one until the owner said, "How in the hell do you do that? Or do they all have it?" "No," said the inspector, "this one hasn't and this one hasn't." He opened those hives and they were prosperous and clean as a hound's tooth. He said to the beekeeper, "I have a good nose," and let it go at that. Actually he followed his nose and usually the behavior of the bees at the entrance would tell something of what was inside. He missed it sometimes.

I know one inspector who said he could smell a case of disease as he

walked by a hive. That seemed wonderful to me. Probably it was not, because, when I came to think of it, some of the natives in Africa have an uncanny sense of following an invisible trail like a hunting dog. They really can smell it with their noses. And although I have seen men trace, by sight, spoor that I could not see at all, I believe there are some primitive people who have a sense of smell as keen as that of a hound.

Here I sit and write by one the fluorescent lamps, new to me when I returned here after seven years in Tahiti. How wonderful the changes in things seem to me!

Around me are the keepsakes I have collected. A spear one of my African native friends threw at his wife in a fit of anger to kill her, but it only pierced her arm. He gave it to me because he did not want to have it around him any more—a box made from beautiful Tahitian hard wood in shades of brown, inlaid with iridescent pearl shell, containing too many little curios to list—a big pearl shell carved intaglio so the light comes through thinned places showing two lovers sitting close to each other, looking at the spreading rays from the setting sun—a piece of mulberry bark hangs over a painting of a Tahitian scene (a dance under a tropical tree), the gauzy white stuff from which tapa cloth is made; beside it a piece of finished tapa such as in old times before the white men came, the Tahitians wore for protective or ceremonial clothing, although usually they wore nothing, just as the Tahitians like to do nowadays when alone in their own homes, or as the children alway do until someone shouts at them to put on some ahu (clothing) because po-paa (white person) is coming,—attractive hard-

wood canes from Hispaniola, which I got while down in Haiti and Santo Domingo, managing 1,600 hives of bees, reminding me that social conditions down there were, and I think still are, as primitive among the country people as they are in Tahiti.

Once, down there, I was traveling horseback over my route, visiting the various apiaries (when the roads were not too bad from the rains I traveled by auto) and reached a bridge which did not look any too good, so I got off to investigate.

The floor of the bridge was of poles, and there were so many holes and broken poles that it seemed better to walk and lead the horse than to ride across. So I stepped onto the bridge and just as I did so, a woman who had been washing clothes in the river under the bridge, came up onto it from the other end. Both of us were now on the narrow bridge before we saw each other. It would have been embarrassing and awkward to do anything but to keep on our way. The woman would have kept out of sight had she known I was there, and I would not have intruded on her privacy, for she was quite naked; but as there was no place to hide without turning back, she just came on and we passed within two feet of each other.

She was as beautiful a brown-skinned woman as I have ever seen, and I saw no reason for not looking at the picture she made against the tropical background. She was the wife of my beekeeper at the apiary to which I was going, and we greeted each other as usual. I had never seen her except in her careless or ragged work clothing and had no idea how lovely she was, so I told her I was glad to see how perfect a body she had, or words in my poor Spanish to that effect. She smiled and passed on.

The simple naturalness of primitive people when they get to know you and know that you will treat them with respect has always pleased me. They do not act as though they were ashamed and try to hide themselves, but will talk and behave as though they were fully clothed. They are not ashamed of their bodies. They do expect you to act just as you would if they were fully dressed and not to look at them to make them self-conscious as many white men do. Yet when a decent white man sees almost naked, brown-skinned people about him day after day for years, he looks at them for their beauty or their ugliness, rather than for sex. He does not embarrass them and saves himself much grief.

And so life goes! What I write about in "Things Seen and Heard"

will have something in it of beekeeping, something of the sun, the rain, something of moonlight and roses. I want to write of gadgets and equipment, beeswax made by the Giant Bees of the Philippines and of wax from Africa that smells like rubber, "fossil wax" from Nehalem, or big balls of propolis from the Caucasians.

And too, the personality of beekeepers I have known and the questions they have asked, also the questions I have asked them.

Mild adventure such as I told to the children of Oscar Schmidt after I had looked over his apiary and had to wait for him to return from his life insurance visitation. I sat down to dinner with his wife and I have forgotten how many interesting and bashful youngsters, and it was up to me to break the tension a little, so I began to tell the children some stories of adventure with African lions and of coasting down a two mile hill on a bicycle, meeting a leopard walking up the hill. Both of us were amazed, but the rider of the bicycle couldn't stop, and the leopard wouldn't so he looked wonderingly as the bicycle

whizzed by him. Probably he did not know there was a frightened man on it. Such mild adventures are not dangerous and may not seem worth telling; yet those children, now grown up, and some married, remember that dinner to this day. And so do I!

Then, too, mid all the discouragements that attended my work, whether as a beekeeper, or as a government specialist visiting beekeepers, asking so many questions, the children come to know me only as "that man who wants to know all about everything," there were numerous compensations and I want to write the stories of some of these things that have happened and of some of the letters I have received that have made me happy and made me know that the work I tried to do often brought good results.

Just now I have a letter in French from a beekeeper in French Morocco, giving the conditions there and asking how I would apply the principles of the Clear Brood Chamber in his work; another from Belgium before the terrible present time; another from



Our waterfall, at rear of Faa-ana, at the head of the Valley of the Cave.

British Columbia telling of increase in honey production through use of the Clear Brood Chamber method discussed in "Honey Getting."

And from Australia and New Zealand, after I had written in the American Bee Journal of scarcity of honey flora in Tahiti, came letters from beekeepers with packages of seeds from which we are now growing in Tahiti plants that may be of future use to the island.

Some day I shall go back to my valley there, the Valley of the Cave, and see how my Algaroba trees from Hawaii, logwood trees from Haiti, Teakwood trees from India, Flame of the Mountain from Africa, Akee and others from Central America, Lichi from China, and more than two hundred other trees and plants are growing and, perhaps, flowering and fruiting. I shall stand again and look at the beautiful waterfall at the head of our little valley, or have a thrilling shower under the cold water falling sixty feet from the rocks above. Something to remember!

All these compensations get mixed up with the problems of honey getting and thoughts on beekeeping. There seems to be no separating them. So I shall write as they come to mind, trusting they may be even a tithe as interesting to those who read as they have been to the one who writes.

It is now 5:30 in the morning and the sun is making the East rosy. It is as Sidney Lanier has written in his great poem, "Sunrise,"

"..... Will the East unveil?
The East is unveiled, the East hath confessed
A flush: 't is dead; 't is alive; 't is dead, ere
the West
Was aware of it; nay 't is abiding, 't is un-
withdrawn:
Have a care, sweet Heaven! 'T is Dawn.
"Now a dream of a flame through that dream
of a flush is uprolled;
To the zenith ascending, a dome of un-
dazzling gold
Is builded, in shape as a beehive, from out of
the sea;
The hive is of gold undazzling, but oh, the
Bee.
The star-fed Bee, the build-fire Bee,
Of dazzling gold is the great Sun-Bee
That shall flash from the hive-hole over
the sea."

FUTURE RUBBER

A report from Naugatuck, Conn., says that ground was broken there September 8 by the United States Rubber Co. for the first plant to be built in New England for the production of synthetic rubber. With a capacity already increased to 10,000 tons a year, four times that originally planned, the plant is being built under an agreement of lease between the rubber company and the Defense Plant Corporation. The latter is advancing funds for construction, with the company in charge of operations. (Daily Digest, U. S. D. A. Sept. 9).

BEEKEEPING IN MOROCCO DURING THE WAR

By PAUL HACCOUR

IN receiving the American Journal and Gleanings in Bee Culture regularly I infer that American beekeepers are worried over the possible glut in production and seem astonished that conditions in his war are not similar to those in the last World War. We, here in Morocco, note similar variation in conditions.

During World War I all sorts of speculations were possible. In France honey sold at 35 to 50 francs per kilo (35 to 50 cents per pound) owing to scarcity of sugars. Now, sugar is even more scarce than during the last war, but the price is rigorously controlled. No speculation possible.

During 1914-18 in spite of the submarine losses, France was re-victualled and industry went forward at full force. This time the country is partly occupied and its industry is paralyzed for many reasons, of which the most important is the blockade by England.

Here in Morocco also, we like other countries, are under restrictions, and lack manufactured products as well as essential materials. Morocco is essentially an agricultural country. All manufactured goods came from France, Belgium, England, and the United States and Japan. Now we get nothing from these countries.

So we have no lumber for hives. We have no nails for our frames, no wire for wiring, no glass for containing our honey, no tin or iron for our cans or tanks, and we do not know for how long we will be without these products. Undoubtedly we will have to await the end of the war.

Means of transportation is also greatly modified. At the start of the war we were rationed in gasoline, and as fast as stocks were used or dispersed, and as events become complicated, the amount rationed was further limited, until only transports and utilities were authorized to use it, then its general use was suppressed. Altogether, alcohol replaces it for agricultural purposes, and gasoline is allowed only on trucks used in rehabilitation, but their number is limited for lack of sheet iron and pipes going into their construction.

So, to go to the apiary, we are obliged to resort to horse and cart. Beware the stings. Already we have had to regret the loss of one horse, and horses are as costly as Fords are usually, besides the effort necessary to find one.

If you have surplus of honey in U. S. A., here we have a shortage. Since the rationing of sugar to 750 grams (1½ lbs.) per person per

month, since the quadrupling of the population caused by the exodus from France, honey has become a much sought article of merchandise.

Unfortunately there were only a few of us beekeepers, and our production before the war was not sufficient to supply the European demand. We would like to enlarge but the price raises problems of material consequence when one analyzes the situation. We would need much extra capital which could not be amortized by the prices at which we are obliged to sell, by the regulations.

We are, therefore, obliged to retrogress and to use skeps of straw or cork tree cylinders as the Arabs do. It is the only way to increase, but such work! On account of lack of transportation we were obliged to regroup our apiaries and reduce travel to the indispensable.

Actually price commissions fix all prices, retail and wholesale, and prices for agricultural products. Severe sanctions not only in the way of fines but imprisonment and confiscation and forbiddance of professional activity are applied to stop deviation from the edicts of the authorities.

For honey before the war the price was 12 francs per kilo wholesale (about 15c per pound) and 16 francs (about 22c retail), now the prices are from 18 to 26 francs retail per kilo and it is forbidden to export either to France or Algeria as long as the Moroccan market is not fully supplied.

For beeswax, the pre-war price was 15 francs per kilo (22c pound), it is now 37 francs (55c pound).

Fortunately, Morocco produces beeswax of fine quality, and we also have machinery for rendering the wax and to make bee comb foundation for our frames, while we grin over how to get hives and frames.

That is our situation. There is the result of bad political practices on the part of those who are greedy for gains and who scoff at the misery created around them. When danger comes, these scamps skip to other parts, endeavoring to involve a new group in the conflict.

Those who had nothing to do with starting the war will end up just as poor as those who caused it, and the consequences will linger long after the struggle is ended.

Let us hope for war's end and the return of order and justice.

Morocco.

SOUTHERN STATES CONFERENCE

A REPORT—Part II

By M. G. DADANT

As indicated in paragraph notation in last month's Journal, this report of the Southern Conference was interrupted because of the demand for room in the January issue. It was promised that the report would be finished here. It is seldom that a report of an important national meeting comes through as effectively as this one has and readers will get much from the summarizing of what was said and done at this great southern meeting.

Granddaddy Longlegs

ROBERT EASTER:—Granddaddy Longlegs is a menace to bees. He lives on live insects and is not averse to a meal of honeybees. Longlegs is very shy, but he does find a favorable spot where hive bottoms are slightly off the ground. Waving the hand over a nest of granddaddies soon disperses them. They think a bird seeks them as prey. Raising the hive six or seven inches from the bottom board, and painting the underside with sludge oil or creosote will get rid of them. Tests in the apiary show that where nests of granddaddies were "planted," the colony was greatly weakened over other colonies protected from them.

Honey Display

MRS. WALTER KELLEY:—Honey is not usually on the shopkeepers' list. It takes a good display of honey, well heated and strained, well bottled and labeled, to catch the consumer's eye. More attention should be paid to special, dressy packages for holiday trade. Also remember those who serve you, like the post office and others, by giving them fancy packages which is helpful publicity.

Concentration and Handling Express Shipments

D. V. WORSHAM (American Express):—1941 did not show the usual volume of packages, partly due to Canadian restrictions, but mostly due to adverse weather. Bees now get special handling, being assembled at concentration points, where possible, for carlot shipments. An attendant accompanies each car of bees. His equipment includes a water can, a spray gun, twine, hammer and nails and thermometer. The bees are watched carefully and sprayed when necessary. Ventilation is given as required, but seldom through the end doors, since this would bring in smoke.

Once concentration begins, wires are sent ahead giving the amount of shipments on the trains, their destination, and routing so there is no delay in the process of consolidation and in transferring.

Bee Diseases

DR. C. E. BURNSIDE:—Disease samples for government examination should be sent in the comb. Examination is made for gross appearances followed by slide examinations. American foulbrood spores are easily recognized. For European foulbrood it is best to have samples in the early stages. In later stages, it resembles plant poisoning. In Parafoolbrood, spores have to be depended upon, otherwise diagnosis is very difficult. Sacbrood has characteristic gross symptoms. Bacteria is seldom found in dead brood. There is disintegration, but no decay. Plant poisoning is increasing. The symptoms are quite similar in all cases. Chemists have never made complete analysis. Jasmine affects the young of the Italian race. It does not affect black bees. For determination of spray poison one hundred to three hundred of the affected bees should be submitted to

get a percentage of poison. The danger of error is too great with a lesser number.

North Carolina

F. B. MEACHAM:—North Carolina produces six million pounds of honey a year. Our greatest weakness is in selling. The new five pound glass jar has been of great help. In advertising, beekeepers should call attention to their bees as well as their honey. The public should be made bee conscious. We should have a uniform label. We should make a common appeal to state and federal authorities for our industry. Advertising should be directed to the prospective customer and not to each other.

American Honey Institute

L. W. PARKS:—It took a year of groping before the American Honey Institute realized their mission. H. E. Barnard, who was well acquainted with the baking industry, really was responsible for starting the large amount of interest which that industry was to show in honey. There is no reason why we cannot do as well in the Institute as the citrus growers, the wood growers, the Beef Institute and the Wisconsin Dairy Association, etc. Our present appropriations are only a small amount of what we should have. We should willingly obligate ourselves to a pro-rata assessment, just as the other industries do. We hope that the governmental departments will recognize honey bread containing about 4 per cent honey solids. Larger percentages would be impossible in securing a marketable bread.

Duty of State Apiarist

H. H. LAIDLAW:—A state apiarist is to help his beekeepers. He must become a friend and counsel. He must be a teacher in disease control, better methods, and educate

Left to right, A. S. Blanks, Valdosta, Georgia; O. A. King, South Norfolk, Virginia; Harold J. Clay, Washington, D. C.; Kendall Asher, Brookneal, Virginia; H. W. Weatherford, Vernon Hill, Virginia; F. L. Huggans, Wilmington, North Carolina; W. L. V. A. Reporter; (?) Harry H. Laidlaw, Montgomery, Alabama; C. F. Stiles, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Mrs. McReynolds, Lynchburg, Virginia; Jas. I. Hambleton, Beltsville, Maryland.



the honey consuming public. He is necessarily a state employee and must also enforce the laws. He should be personally active in disease control. He should do some research which is economic and not academic. He should represent his beekeepers wherever he may be.

G. P. WALTON:—Honey is not a uniform commodity. It is a heavy invert syrup containing 5 per cent of minor constituents. Its usual make-up is about 40 per cent levulose, 35 per cent dextrose, 2 per cent sucrose, 18 per cent moisture and 5 per cent miscellaneous. The percentage of dextrose to levulose is about 1 to 1.15. As the proportionate amount of levulose increases, there is less tendency to granulate. With tupelo honey, where the ratio runs about 1 to 1.7, there is no granulation. With 35 per cent or more dextrose, honey granulates freely. Minor constituents in honey make the difference in flavor, aroma and color. Of the minor constituents .8 per cent is dextrin, .1 per cent ash, .1 per cent acid and 4 per cent undetermined. In this undetermined 4 per cent lies the possibilities of extra dietary value. Honey has not been examined for some of the newer vitamins, and it may contain vitamins yet undiscovered.

ROBERT W. LANE:—Tennessee has 95,000 colonies of bees on 20,000 farms. Its honey production in 1940 was 936,000 pounds. Nine counties are ahead of the rest, mostly in eastern Tennessee. The 1941 crop was

unusually short, because of rains during the sourwood flow.

HARRIETT M. GRACE:—The first war urged conservation of food. Now heavy food production is being stressed, particularly for foods with outstanding value. Distribution of the new "Old Favorite Honey Recipes," has been very large. The Council of Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association has endorsed it and many firms have recommended it. For the aged, honey belongs to the alkaline-ash foods. More bakers will use honey if it can be depended upon for uniformity. There should be standards of honey for honey candy. Honey concentrates for aviators and laborers should find ready use. The tendency is to go back to natural foods. We should sponsor research to determine definitely what there is in honey. What is that miscellaneous 4 per cent? It may hold the key to the great dietary value of honey.

C. S. STILES:—Oklahoma beekeeping was started by stray bees from Florida which were first found west of the Mississippi in 1797. The earliest reports of bee trees in Oklahoma is about 1820. Washington Irving mentions them. An old Indian remark was, "White man makes horse work, makes ox work, now makes fly work; Indian leave."

JANET CAMERON:—Make people aware of the foods they need for good health. Stress the food value of honey. We need more knowledge

of its actual value. The National Research Food Council is a national yardstick. Dental decay is caused by lack of calcium. The body is generally lacking in calcium, iron and vitamins. We need to know how much of these there are in honey. The human diet has suffered because of the refining of natural foods. We need to get back to natural food. Honey is not only good for us, but it is good to the taste.

A. H. TESKE:—Orchard planting started in Virginia in 1624. There are now 7½ million trees on 200,000 acres in Virginia. Self sterile trees require bees for cross fertilization, but bees alone will not insure a crop. There must also be soil fertility. Closer research is needed into the number of colonies of bees needed for each acre of apples. We also need standards for colonies rented for orchard use. These questions will be solved rapidly now because of the co-operation between orchardists and beekeepers.

HAROLD J. CLAY:—How does honey reach the public? The honey bottlers and packers take 45 to 50 per cent, or ninety million pounds. The baking trade takes 30 per cent or fifty million pounds. The future of honey in the baking trade depends on the decision of the Food and Drug Administration as to the definition of standards for honey in bread. It is not feasible to use much over 4 per cent honey in commercial bread baking. Too much honey gives a rubbery crust. Comb honey probably is 15 per cent of the total production. This leaves 5 per cent of our total production for other industries like candies, fermented drinks, meat curing, etc. The flavor of fermented cider is most improved by the addition of honey, grapes the least, cherries intermediate. Honey in soft drinks seems to make the liquid cloudy. We need more work on honey in peanut butter. The tobacco industry uses less honey than it used to. Honey in ice cream has not increased as it should. A new breakfast food composed of puffed wheat and corn flakes with a honey coating promises great things from its increasing sales. But the family table will always remain the prime place for honey. We need more enthusiasm on the part of the consumer and on the part of the seller to increase sales. Also more research to determine qualities which we can place before the American housewife.

M. G. DADANT:—We should heed the quotation from Theodore Roosevelt (Please turn to page 74)

L. W. Parks and radio program director at Virginia Hotel. "Lew" doesn't seem to have mike fright.





EDITORIAL

WAR EFFORT

WE are a nation at war. At last this fact is apparent to the rank and file of our people. Many of us hoped, vainly of course, that our country would be spared from the shock of actual combat. When the enemy came to us with an unprovoked attack we were left no choice but to fight and we propose to fight it out to no uncertain finish.

Now that we are definitely in the fight, every man must find the place where he can contribute most to the desired end. Those of us who are not on the firing line must contribute to the production of food or the manufacture of materials.

We are not yet fully conscious of the part that an ample food supply will play in the final result. With millions of the most able-bodied men of all nations at the front, reserves of food and munitions will disappear very rapidly. It may very well happen that the nation with the largest food supply will be able to dictate the peace at the end of the greatest conflict in the history of the world.

Regardless of profit, regardless of price, or of personal convenience, it is important for every beekeeper to produce every pound of honey of which he is capable. Every hive should be filled with bees and there should be no lack of supers to insure that every colony will store to its maximum capacity.

Those of us who do not fight must produce food and munitions for those who do. Never has there been a time when the production of an ample food supply was more important than it is now. Food may win—or the lack of it—may lose this war.

AVOID WASTE

IN this country we do not yet realize fully the necessity for conservation of all our supplies. The rationing of automobile tires because of the shortage of rubber may be only the beginning of restrictions that may affect our every activity. The editor of "The Bee-Keepers Record," published

in England, announces that he cannot accept any new subscribers or renew any old ones that are allowed to lapse, because of the shortage of paper on which to print the magazine. He says further that he will be required to reduce the size of his publication since he is allowed less than one fourth of the amount of paper consumed in a similar period prior to the start of the war. In Europe most staples, including food, clothing and shoes are rationed with severe restrictions on amount to be purchased.

Our efforts to win the war should not be handicapped by waste of any kind. It now appears probable that reserves of food and munitions will be fully as important as man power in determining the final outcome.

A USEFUL PLANT

WE have made but little progress in the utilization of our native plant materials. Nearly all the plants cultivated for use are forms that have been in use from one to five thousand years. Hundreds of wild plants probably remain which would serve a useful purpose if careful investigation could be made.

One of the few plants cultivated by American Indians was the perennial sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*) called by early settlers, Canada potato or Girasole. It is sometimes spoken of as Jerusalem artichoke, although it is not an artichoke and did not come from Jerusalem.

This plant has an edible tuber which under cultivation yields heavily, in many cases equal to the yield of potatoes. A crystalline sugar can be extracted from the tubers and the stem is rich in textile fibre. From the flowers the bees gather an abundance of amber honey.

Thus from the one plant could be found both food and fibre in abundance. The tubers might easily be made to supply a table vegetable to serve the purpose of potatoes, while honey comes from the flowers and sugar from the roots. At the

same time fibre to use in the manufacture of textiles could be secured from the stems.

Once this plant attracts the serious attention of plant breeders it can be made to provide for a variety of human wants and will yield a large return from a small area of land. It is native to the region and grows so easily as to become a weed at times. It is doubtful whether many plants now yield as much with as little labor as this plant is capable of doing.

This is only one of many native plants which will one day be put to good use when we take time to discover their possibilities and turn them to account.

THE COMING BEE

N 1883 Silas M. Locke described "The necessary qualities of the coming bee" in the following characters: 1—Hardy and able to withstand severe winters of our northern climate. 2—Good breeders and able to insure populous colonies. 3—Gentle and permitting easy manipulation. 4—Good honey gatherers and able to protect their stores from robbers. 5—Strong and active on the wing. 6—Long tongued and able to reach nectar in flower tubes too deep for common bees. 7—Uniformly marked. Such a bee he called *Apis Americana*.

To Locke's requirements present day beemen added another, "disease resistance," which now appears equally important. Recent events indicate that *Apis Americana* as Locke described it is already well along in its process of development and may soon be readily available.

THE HONEY INSTITUTE

WHEN one chances to listen to a chain program on the radio and hear an enthusiastic boost for honey it is reassuring. When it happens with such increasing frequency, as has been the case of late, one begins to hope that honey will once again regain its former place in the average home.

The American Honey Institute works quietly, but slowly and surely it is building confidence on the part of the many agencies seeking the attention of the American housewife. Dozens of big firms are including honey among the things to be used with their products. The cumulative effect of such continuous suggestions will be a larger and more stable demand for honey.

With all the demands for funds that always

come with war, we must not forget the needs of our own representative on the business firing line. We must contribute to the Red Cross and to other agencies seeking to relieve distress. We should give until it hurts in times like these. Our support of the Honey Institute should be regarded as a business investment which must be continued in any event if we are to continue as a prosperous industry. At last the efforts of the Honey Institute are showing definite results and with sufficient funds a greatly improved condition of the honey market is bound to come.

HONEY'S CHIEF COMPETITOR

WITH all our discussion as to the reason for the low price of honey, we too often overlook the real cause—corn syrup. Corn syrup is a good product which can be produced in large volume at low cost and is sold to the consumer in attractive packages at a price below other sweets.

We have only to look at one of the great manufacturing plants which turns out corn syrup to see why honey must sell at prices far below figures that prevailed before the factories were built.

One Illinois plant processes 90,000 bushels of corn per day. This represents the season's crop of from two to three thousand acres of land, yet provides raw material for one plant for only one day. The plant including storage facilities for corn, occupies 190 acres of land. There is room to store a million and a half bushels of corn but even that amount would not last long in a plant making use of 90,000 bushels daily.

Automatic machines are used to carry the jars or pails past the filling faucets, to clean the containers, fill and seal them, and attach the labels. Hair breadth precision is attained in filling each bottle to exactly the same level and a procedure which prevents any drip of syrup on the outside of the container.

The machine even deposits two dozen bottles in each case without marring the labels, seals the package and delivers it at the end of the line ready for shipment to the grocer who will sell it to the customer.

The beekeeper, who must give individual care to each colony of bees, remove his honey and extract it at the proper time and then prepare it for market in small lots, can have little hope of competing with such a plant. His way out is to offer a quality product to a special trade who do not demand it at the price of the corn syrup with which too many honey producers try to compete.

IRON, COPPER AND VITAMIN IN HONEY

According to a joint paper by members of the divisions of Entomology and Agricultural Biochemistry of the University of Minnesota, presented December 29 in San Francisco, at the convention of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, by Dr. M. H. Haydak, honey, due to its iron and copper content, is found to be helpful in the formation of hemoglobin, the red pigment of blood cells.

Honey is also found to contain vitamin B1 (thiamine), B2 (riboflavine), B6 (pyridoxine), C (ascorbic acid), nicotinic acid, and pantothenic acid in variable amounts. Complete data on the research will be published later.

FRANK WEGEST

Miss Harriet Wegest, of Littleton, Colorado, informs us of the death of Frank Wegest, who was killed by his Fordson tractor November 26.

A POSSIBLE SCARCITY OF PACKAGE BEE CAGES

The use of secondhand cages for the shipment of bees has been altogether an unsatisfactory practice in the past. All too often the cages were sent to the shipper in such condition they could not be used until they had been repaired and at the shipper's expense. Frequently the cans leaked and the cages were sometimes those of some other shipper so that the cans which were available did not fit. For these and other reasons the shippers are reluctant to use old cages.

However, with the scarcity of screen wire, nails and cans, due to the war, it may become necessary to use old cages in 1943. Therefore I would like to urge every beekeeper who receives packages in 1942 to use more than reasonable care in uncrating the cages and in getting the bees out so that the cages will be fit for service another year.

We hope we will not find it necessary to use old cages but in the event it does become necessary it will be to the advantage of the buyer as well

as the shipper to have the old cages in good condition.

HONEY FOR WOUNDS

Honey as a dressing for wounds was popular at one time in the Middle Ages. Still earlier, during the Roman Empire, it enjoyed a certain vogue; and Pliny refers in a certain passage to fish fat and honey as making a good ointment for wounds. It may well be that the fish fat he refers to was cod-liver oil.

Honey has been re-discovered as a remarkably effective ointment. In a Red Cross hospital in Hamburg, Germany, tests have been carried out with honey during the past half year, and it has been found that even much soiled wounds quickly become cleaner under its influence. But though it cleans a wound, it does not seem to make it heal more quickly than before. As cod-liver oil promotes rapid healing, it has been combined with honey in an ointment so as to achieve the double purpose of cleansing and healing.

So in this respect we are back again in the days of Pliny after many a digression and much circumspection.

How does honey act? Does it cause beneficial fermentation? And which of its many component parts is most potent: its sugar, mineral salts, plant acids, higher alcohols or some ferment? Doubtless the Germans, with their methodical instincts, will isolate each of the component elements of honey, and will try each in turn on a number of cases of varicose ulcers, wounds, and so on. Pending conclusive findings from these future experiments, tests with whole honey will be continued.—Science Service.

(Thos. S. Davis, Courtland, California sends this clipping.)

WISCONSIN VOLUNTARY TAX

At the annual state meeting in Wisconsin it was unanimously adopted that all beekeepers who ship honey, voluntarily pay $\frac{1}{2}$ mill per pound toward advertising, the packer and bottler to pay a like amount, the money to go to American Honey Institute.

Walter Diehnelt, of Honey Acres, put this at once into effect and notified his customers that unless he was instructed otherwise, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill per pound or \$1.00 per ton would be extracted from shipments received by

him. We hope this is generally used or some method used to insure a supply of funds for the work of the Institute which now at all times is of the utmost importance.

HOW TO MAKE PACKAGE BEES PAY

See that all colonies have plenty of honey, a good queen and lots of room to lay. At the beginning of fruit bloom, add a 3-pound package of queenless bees to each colony; the stronger the colony, the better it will pay. Control swarms by the best way you know, but do not let this trouble you much as only one in twenty will swarm if let alone.

With extra strong colonies, you will find it more preferable to use packages this way than to put them in extra hives with foundation and sugar and queens.

So, if you order packages this spring for weak colonies, follow Dr. Miller's advice and put them in the strongest hives and you will have more bees for the main honeyflow. I have often added extra bees to the strongest colonies at the beginning of the flow with very satisfactory results.

G. M. Chenoweth,
West Virginia.

PACKAGE EXPERIENCE

When I first began beekeeping I ordered a 3-pound package on a comb with introduced queen. My only knowledge of bees was what I had read from a book and from government bulletins. The bees arrived on a cold windy day, and the next day was cold following snow the night before. I thought it necessary to install the bees at once, so I did so. The bees built up finely in spite of a beginner's clumsy handling.

I ordered bees from the same shipper at various times with very little supersedure. He was a small shipper and used only small advertisements. At a later date I received bees in combless packages from different shippers. Queen supersedure began in earnest. I received a nice assortment of drones in one shipment.

In my opinion the shippers who have a large business are apt to employ too much speed and too much green help in rush seasons. I also believe the queen in better introduced on combs with emerging brood.

Lynn M. Aldrich,
Michigan.

PINK HONEY

In reading your "Postscript" in December A. B. J., I particularly noticed the article on pink honey from Saskatchewan.

About ten years ago I noticed a small quantity of this pink honey in my extracting combs. This was in late autumn after the main crop had been extracted and a super of empty combs had been given to each colony to catch a fall pick up. I failed to locate the source of pink nectar that season.

Two years later, after the regular honey season was over and the bees had been quiet for a time, they broke out in a riot one day and everything indicated a fresh source of nectar. The field bees were all heading in a general direction and returning bees were carrying heavy loads. I followed the field bees and in less than a half hour had the problem solved. The bees were collecting the sap from fresh cut barley stubbles. That season the usual time for seeding barley was so wet that it had to be postponed for several weeks. The autumn was free from frost and the grain ripened sufficiently to make stock feed, although the base of the straw was still green and in the mornings of several days there would be a large drop of sweet sap at top of each stubble. There would be about twenty acres in this field and the field bees from my 75 colonies were working on it. Such a riot! I never experienced anything like it before. This flow lasted for about three days when the stubble had dried off and the flow stopped.

The result of the hives was about 25 pounds of sap stored by each colony. The fresh sap was almost water white and, as evaporation went on, it gradually took on a pink shade. Some of the combs were partly capped when I extracted them, and although we used some of this sap honey on the table, it was almost without flavor. However, it made a good spring feed for building up colonies. I trust this will help clear up the pink honey problem.

D. Chalmers,
Alberta.

THE RIGHT KIND OF PACKAGE

There is a wonderful opportunity for the southern breeder who can offer the commercial beekeeper in the North the right kind of bees. Now, the beekeeper is often afraid to buy for fear of getting something he does not want.

In the western provinces where it

is considered too cold to winter bees, they make a practice of killing them in the fall and replacing in the spring. There the demand on the package is not so important. They do not need a strain with good wintering qualities and it is not so important that they are not excessive swarmers. But to the all around producer of the northern states, he must have bees that will be an asset.

M. E. Ballard,
New York.

NEBRASKA

The year is closing for us—a year of years. A mild November and December. Our cellar was cool enough for the bees December 24, so we have packed or cellared all colonies. All very quiet. At this writing a 30 mile northwest wind, snowing and ten degrees above.

Honey sales slow to steady. We are supplying our old trade only—those that have stayed with us through thick and thin.

J. Howard Wagner,
Central City.
(12-30-41)

WASHINGTON

We have had a lot of rain here but that is better than wind and dust. We have roses still blooming in our yard, also several other kinds of flowers. Most bees are in good shape and get a good flight once a week.

O. G. Borton,
Battle Ground.
(Dec. 1941)

ILLINOIS ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the State Beekeepers' Association for the year 1940 has just come out. This is a paper bound volume of 135 pages. It contains a complete report of the annual meeting of the association in November, 1940, the annual report of the state apiary inspector and his deputies, and of the treasurer and secretary of the association besides a number of articles written by prominent folks in beekeeping both inside the state and without.

The annual is available to all members of the Illinois State Beekeeper's Association as a part of their membership fee. To others interested in copies for library purposes,

we assume that a copy might be available by writing the secretary of the Illinois Beekeepers' Association, Mr. Hoyt, Taylor, Pleasant Plains, Illinois.

NEW VITAMIN PRODUCT ON MARKET

Now in the vitamin foodstuff field is "Jonni-Boy Vit-A-Hon," a product that has been perfected and placed on the market by the Michigan Honey Association. This product is made with clover honey impregnated with vitamins, which gives it a delicious taste combined with health-giving properties. This announcement is made by M. S. Zia, president of the company.

Describing the new product, Mr. Zia said: "Following nearly four years of investigation and experiments, we have finally produced 'Jonni-Boy Vit-A-Hon,' an all around vitamin product in which honey is used as a base.

"This item is made by a special process and contains approximately 60 per cent honey and the balance composed of herbaceous seeds and seed oils, partly defatted and dehydrated wheat germ, which in turn is rich in vitamin B1; substantial quantities of riboflavin, the other parts of the vitamin B complex, plenty of vitamin E, as well as protein of the wheat embryo. Also added are very small portions of potassium iodide, magnesium carbonate, sodium chloride, lima bean flour, dried and pulverized beet, celery, parsley and spinach leaves; kale, fish liver oils, ascorbic acid, nicotinic acid and irradiated ergosterol.

"Each ounce of this product contains one-fourth of the minimum daily vitamin requirements of the average adult. It is delicious in flavor and can be used on breakfast toast and muffins, as a sandwich spread, mixed in hot cake and waffle batter, as well as on hot cakes and waffles. Our new standard introductory size is a seven and one-half ounce glass tumbler. It will keep indefinitely without refrigeration.

"We contemplate doing a brisk business on a national scale with general food outlets, as well as with health food stores, hospitals, and the general public. While 'Jonni-Boy Vit-A-Hon' has come to be an unusually popular product thus far, we also will continue to bottle and package our regular lines of domestic and imported honey. Present indications are that in a short time the current increase of business will cause us to expand both our plant facilities and our distribution system."

HONEY FOR BABIES

The October "Journal of Pediatrics" contains an important article entitled "The Effect of Honey upon Calcium Retentions in Infants." It is by E. M. Knott, Ph. D., C. F. Shukes, M. D., and F. W. Schlutz, M. D. Many doctors have been slow to advise honey for infant feeding because so little scientific evidence is at hand concerning its value. This is a technical report of an extended study of fourteen healthy male infants for the first six months of their lives.

The conclusion is that honey is a type of carbohydrate well suited to infant needs and deserves wider use in infant feeding. It might be well to have reprints made in large numbers to place in the hands of physicians generally.

IDAHO

We are having a good winter for moisture in this section; plenty of rain and snow up to December 30th and since that time the coldest weather for four years with readings as low as 13° below with plenty of snow both in the valley and an unusual amount in the mountains. Therefore we should have a good crop this coming year after the lowest crop this past year that Idaho has had for several years, as I do not think the honey crop for the state would average 30 pounds per colony.

C. F. Feeler,
Nampa.
(1-2-42)

INCREASE IN EXPRESS RATES

In filing tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission providing for an emergency increase of ten cents of all l. c. l. express shipments, effective January 20, L. O. Head, president of Railway Express Agency, explained that the added charge was essential to enable the company to pay wage increases recently put into effect upon recommendation of the Mediation Board appointed by President Roosevelt, together with other recent increases in labor costs which will cause an annual increase of more than \$16,000,000, including payroll taxes of six per cent. It was pointed out that the additional revenue is necessary to meet these expenses and other rising costs of materials, supplies and general price increases.

The Interstate Commerce Commission assigned for hearing before

Commissioner Aitchison at Chicago on January 9, 1942, at the Morrison Hotel, the question of whether or not the Commission should suspend the effective date of these tariffs.

[From News Bureau, Railway Express Agency.]

BEGINNER PAMPHLET BY FORTUNE

The Stover Apiaries have just issued a beginner's bee booklet edited by their manager, M. S. Fortune.

The name of the book is "Beginner's Bee Briefs," a paper bound booklet of 24 pages giving in brief the requirements for the beginning in beekeeping, the installation of package bees, etc. We assume that the requirements for the beginner the Stover Apiaries at Mayhew, Mississippi.

BRAIN TEASER

Here is a problem concerning a swarm of honeybees on a tree limb. Of this swarm clustered on the limb, the square root of half their number flew away. Then eight-ninths of the original number departed, leaving two bees behind. How many bees were on the limb at first?

[Source unknown. Sent by Alfred Pering, Florida.]

NEW USES FOR POLLEN

A clipping is sent by Bevan Hugh, of White Rock, British Columbia, taken from "Express Messenger," for September, about a barrel of pollen shipped from Hope, Arkansas, to the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory, at Beltsville, Maryland, for special study. It is becoming evident that all pollen is not the same; some pollen is best for whatever purpose pollen is by nature supposed to serve. It is likely that some pollen is better food for bees than others. We have known for a long time that some pollen is a better fertilizing agent for fruit and vegetables than others in its class. If pollen most suitable for a given purpose can by some means be selected and made available for use like any other commodity it would open up a new field for the beekeeper.

The United States Department of Agriculture has also found that a substance may be extracted from ripening corn pollen which affects growing

plants similar to the effect obtained by the application of synthetic chemicals. Dr. John W. Mitchell and Miss Muriel Whitehead, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, using an ether extract of corn pollen on the stems of seedling beans, noted a stronger stimulation of growth than could be induced by the most effective application of synthetic chemicals. When a ring of pollen extract was applied around the stem of a seedling bean it caused an elongation of the treated stem one and a half to two and a half times as great as was caused by similar treatment with most effective dose of synthetic growth regulators. If this active principle can be isolated there is a chance of its being put into practical use since an almost inconceivable small quantity produces results.

The corn pollen extract has been found effective in preventing the drop of unfertilized fruit and debladed leaves and may later prove to be of value to plant breeders. Florists might use it to cause lengthening of flower stems. It might be used in promoting superior grades of fiber by lengthening the stems of such plants as flax, hemp ramie and abaca. It has a possible use also in developing fruit without seeds. Holly for example, will set red berries if the blossoms are sprayed with a growth regulating substance.

Verification of the fact that growth substance develops naturally in corn pollen in a most powerful form is considered important not only for its practical value but also because it offers an advanced base from which to investigate the problems of life and growth processes and how these may be controlled or directed for human benefit.

(1941 Papers, U. S. D. A.)

STAY ON THE JOB

In beekeeping as in other vocations, we find people who complain about their failure. They are the ones who condemn both the bees and the world. Most of the time I think the beekeeper is to blame himself.

One cause of failure is lack of steadfastness. When the price of the beekeepers' products is low, he immediately sells his crop, his bees and equipment for a low price. Then a few years later when the price of honey is at its peak, he pays two or three times the necessary money to get the same kind of bees and equipment he had before to make a new start.

Either stay in beekeeping or quit for good.

George Cain,
California.

DEPARTMENTS



Paul Hadley again. This time it's cotton, large to be sure but cotton is a big crop and honey is one of its gifts.

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE
MEETINGS AND EVENTS

CROP AND MARKET
POSTSCRIPT

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

The January issue of *Journal of Home Economics*, published by American Home Economics Association, Washington, D. C., has an article entitled, "How Homemakers Make Money" by Harriett M. Grace. International Altrusan in its January issue has an article on "Honey and the American Honey Institute" by Mrs. Grace. Newspapers throughout the country carried articles on honey by the same author, although no name was given.

Watch your newspapers and read Pillsbury Flour advertisements during the week beginning February 9th. During this week Pillsbury's Best will run advertisements in newspapers throughout the land featuring "Self Frosted Chocolate Honey Cookies" calling for $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey.

"Let's Use Honey" is the title of a release prepared and sent out by the Junket folks.

General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, put out an attractive and practical Christmas issue of "Food For Thought." Honey is listed among supplies "In the Store Closet." The First Prize Menu had "Honey Glazed Carrots" listed as one vegetable and in another section we find Holiday Ham glazed with honey.

The Home Service Bureau of Milwaukee Electric Company recently issued two books that would be an addition to every kitchen library. One is entitled "Cake Recipes" and the other "Christmas Cookies." Both of these attractive books contain a number of good honey recipes.

The December Food Calendar in *Woman's Home Companion* has this hint listed for December 26th.

"Red Honey: You can bring a blush to the cheek of a pancake by pouring this on. Set the pitcher of strained honey in hot water and add the coloring."

"Borden News Reel" by Dorothy Balmanno included a recipe for Honey

Fruit Cake made with Borden's None Such Mince Meat. This edition contained a photograph of this lovely Honey Fruit Cake under which reads "Tradition demands a rich, spicy fruit cake for holiday entertaining. To build up good-neighbor relations make a fruit cake for the people next door whose lawn-mower you borrowed last summer and for that old couple down the block who don't cook much. Wrap them gaily. Use our Honey Fruit Cake recipe made with None Such Mince Meat—You'll love doing it!"

The New York Times Magazine had on November 23rd a long article by Jane Holt on "Versatile Honey."

By the way, the American Honey Institute has issued a release saying "Why not preserve that Holiday Cake and serve it for Easter." Do this by pouring warm honey over it, wrap in heavy wax paper and place in an airtight container.

On the Meisterbrau program at 8:30 P. M., Sunday, January 11, 1942, Hill Sanders in "This Will Happen" made a statement concerning honey. He said, in part, "It has been found by aviators that honey is helpful in preventing debility when flying at high altitudes."

The American Honey Institute is like a beehive. In addition to its regular program it plans:

1. To inaugurate news releases on honey to be syndicated to daily and weekly newspapers throughout the nation.
2. To sponsor a program of research under the direction of a man who has received world recognition in the field of Biochemistry. The purpose is to find a new dietary factor in honey.

Red Letter Weeks for Honey for 1942 are "Honey for Breakfast Week" beginning Easter Sunday morning, April 5th, and "National Honey Week the last week in October, October 26th to November 1st.

UTAH BEEKEEPERS SEEK CO-OPERATION OF FARMERS

J. Fleming Wakefield, chairman of the claims committee of the Utah Honey Products Corporation, Provo, Utah, writes about the attempt being made in that state to prevent loss of bees which have been serious of late years.

During the seasons of 1938 and 1939, beekeepers in Utah sustained the heaviest losses of bees in the history of the state.

There has been much speculation concerning the cause. Grasshopper bait has been blamed. It is not definitely known that the grasshopper bait is the chief cause of it, although it has been widely used. Arsenic has been found in the dead bees. It may be partly from spray poison, or from contamination of water sources in the areas where arsenic is being used. At any rate the loss is bad.

Mr. Wakefield has suggested a few things beekeepers would like farmers and orchardists to kindly consider:

No. 1. Not to spray orchards that are in bloom and to cut the blooming undergrowth before applying the spray. Give notice before application of dust or grasshopper bait or spray.

2. Use grasshopper bait according to directions. Do not spread a heavy coat on the land just before irrigating only to have it washed down into ditches and ponds where the bees and birds and other animals drink. Probably more bees are lost by drinking or sucking up water with poison than any other way.

3. Don't forget that the bees are the best agents of pollination. The various sprays and dusts have killed most of the other insects that normally aid in pollination, making the bees indispensable. Remember that the fruit following successful pollination is worth fifty times as much as the honey produced in the same operation.

FRENCH BEE EDITOR DIES

We have just received notice of the death of E. Alphandery which occurred in France on October 29, 1941. Mr. Alphandery was for years the editor of the magazine, "La Gazette Apicole."

He was also voluminous writer on beekeeping subjects having written the complete book "Traite Complet d'Apiculture," containing some 570 pages. This was published in 1931. It was subsequently translated into the Italian language. His writings include a book for beginners, pamphlets on honey flora and on bee moth.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Pelican State Association

The Pelican State Beekeepers' Association had another picnic Sunday, October 19. A motorcade went to the apiary of L. A. Stone, a model show place of streamlined honey production, which includes among its many wonders a crane on wheels for raising and moving heavy supers smoothly and without jarring, and a storage tank electrically heated and thermostatically controlled, in which honey can be kept at a predetermined temperature to prevent granulation. Mr. Stone delivered an interesting lecture on honey production.

From there the party motored over to Westwego to Mr. and Mrs. M. Stevenson's queen yard.

The enclosed picture shows the officers of the Pelican State Beekeepers' Association, and the picnic committee. Reading left to right they are R. Spoerri, secretary; A. J. McCarron, of the picnic committee; directly behind and hiding under a

hat is the host, M. Stevenson. Beside Mr. Mack is Oscar Mossy looking over

F. W. Clew's shoulder. Beside Mr. Clew is F. O. Bendix, all of the picnic committee. Next is Geo. W. Bohne, then Treasurer J. D. Brennan and President J. D. Franklin. No, we are not digging out A. F. B.!

The noon feast was followed by a talk delivered by Dr. Spencer on the



NATIONAL AUXILIARY OFFICERS



Mrs. E. H. Bremer, President, San Antonio, Texas.



Mrs. M. V. Coggs, Vice-President, Groton, New York.



Mrs. Kirschbaum, Secretary-Treasurer, McGregor, Iowa.

The National Beekeepers Auxiliary met in annual convention November 12 to 14 at Niagara Falls. The first session was a tea arranged by Mrs. Millard Coggs, Groton, New York, and her able committee, in the General Brock Hotel in Niagara Falls, Ontario, and was attended by the ladies of the Ontario association also.

On November 13 a short meeting was held at Niagara Falls, New York,

in the Niagara Hotel. A program of work was adopted and a copy of it sent to each member of the organization.

Officers elected: Mrs. E. H. Bremer, San Antonio, Texas, president; Mrs. Millard Coggs, Groton, New York, vice-president; Mrs. John Kirschbaum, McGregor, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

On November 13 a luncheon was given at the General Brock Hotel at

which Mrs. Dora Erway, Cornell University, spoke on the value of color, followed by a talk by Mrs. Harriet M. Grace, of American Honey Institute, who gave an explanation of the Institute and its work.

As is the custom, the auxiliary will meet with the other organizations in Nashville, Tennessee, next year.

Mrs. E. H. Bremer, Pres.
San Antonio, Texas.

packaging and marketing of honey, in which the importance of cleanliness and attractive packaging was stressed. In conclusion Dr. Spencer states that the health value of corn syrup equalled honey when used in infant feeding, and that as far as iron was concerned, ordinary molasses was superior to honey. This sort of blasphemy uttered in front of Mr. Bohne was like waving a red rag at a bull, and Dr. Spencer promptly got

a good lesson on honey as used in infant feeding, backed up by a reprint from the American Bee Journal, September, 1931, entitled "A New Development in Child Feeding," as well as a pamphlet of Formulas for Modifying Cow's Milk with Honey. Now that Dr. Spencer has completed his education, if you know of any more doctors that need a post graduate course, send them down to Mr. Bohne. R. Spoerri, Secretary.



Spartanburg display at the County Fair.

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

The Spartanburg County Beekeepers Association under the leadership of E. S. Prevost, bee specialist from Clemson College Extension Service, has been a real blessing to the beekeepers.

The greater percentage of hives are patented using full sheets of foundation. We hope to increase this percentage in the near future.

Our growth has been recognized by the officials of The Spartanburg County Fair Association. This year they raised the premiums from \$15.50 to \$60.50, built our display stand, and gave us free lights, passes and parking spaces for our cars. We tried to show our appreciation by giving them the exhibit shown in the accompanying picture. The key men in our association spent as much time as possible at the fair telling the public how to manage their bees and how to pack their honey. We are asking them to rate our exhibits equally with the farm exhibits, which will give us about \$130.00. With this additional money we can give more time to our display, and be in real competition with our state fair association. We feel that these exhibits are really worth while, and trust that

other counties will show their fair associations that honey exhibits are worth the space used and premiums paid. This will mean that each key man in the county must put on a good display. Then when they ask for an increase in premiums, the request is usually granted. Only members of the county beekeepers associations can show in their county.

Those that were unable to attend the Lynchburg, Virginia, meeting will never know what they missed, as this was one of the best meetings we have had as yet. We missed our friends, Guy LeSturgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Foster, George Bohne and others. Had they been there, it would have been perfect. It is great to see our old friends and to meet new ones. Everyone enjoys conversing with friends they see only on these rare occasions. One could easily see that the Virginia Beekeepers' Association, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hiett, and others really worked to put this over. I am sure we all appreciated their efforts to make us feel at home in their city.

May we meet in Nashville, Tennessee next year for even a better meeting. A. H. Ezell, President.

SOUTHERN STATES CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 65)

velt, "Every man should give a part of his time to the upbuilding of the industry in which he is engaged." We have become too commercial minded and forget that an industry cannot run itself, especially with the keen competition from other food products. Our marketing is in the transition stage; co-operatives, large packers, small packers, producers, all compete for the market. This was true with butter a few years ago. Now butter enjoys orderly marketing with every branch recognizing that each is of value in promoting consumption. We have no reason to be pessimists. On the contrary, we should be optimistic to the point where we are willing to sacrifice efforts to make the industry succeed, and we should not be interested merely for selfish purposes.

Grace Lambert Rahmlow

We are informed through Mr. Whiting of Rockford, Illinois and by an item in the January "Wisconsin Horticulture" that H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, has lost his wife, Grace Lambert Rahmlow, from a sudden heart attack. Our sympathy is extended to Mr. Rahmlow in this bereavement.

Illinois Short Course, February 3-5

A full program of the Illinois Beekeeper's Short Course for Illinois Farm and Home Week, February 3, 4, and 5, was published on page 32 in our January issue. The short course will be held at the Vivarium Building of the University, where it has been previously held. The course includes a discussion of the behavior of the bee colony through the season, and applications of management, also the consideration of queen-rearing, marketing and foulbrood. For more complete information, address Information Office, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois. There is no registration fee or expenses other than transportation, board and room.

Illinois Deputy Inspector Passes Away

We have just learned through Chief Inspector Killion of the death of one of his most prominent deputies, Mr. C. W. Mussulman at Oreana, Illinois which just occurred during the week of January 1. Mr. Mussulman has been quite popular among American beekeepers and was a thorough gentleman and very fine inspector.

Michigan Beekeepers' Association**East Lansing, Michigan****Wednesday, February 4****Room 207 Horticultural Building**

Chairman—Walter E. Becker, President, Michigan Beekeepers' Association.

9:00—Announcements.
Appointment of Committees.
9:30—Service of the State Department of Agriculture—D. P. Barrett, State Apiary Inspector, Lansing.
10:00—Every Industry Has Its Problems—H. D. Hootman, Extension Specialist in Horticulture, Michigan State College.

10:30—Your Association and What It Can Do for You—Elmer Carroll, Editor, Michigan Beekeeper.

11:00—Today's Beginners are Tomorrow's Veterans—Harold Sparks, District Leader Boys and Girls Clubs, Michigan State College.

11:30—Banquet Committee Report.

Room 207 Horticultural Building

1:30—Why Did the Mean Old Wolf Get the Three Little Pigs?—Jere Frazer, Manager, G. B. Lewis Co., Springfield, Ohio Branch.
Honey Marketing—Oscar H. Schmidt, Bay City.

Address—Leo V. Card, Commissioner of Agriculture, Lansing.

Merchandising Michigan's Produce—W. F. Doyle, Michigan Chain Stores Bureau, Lansing.

Composition and Properties of Honey—Edwin J. Anderson, Extension Apiarist, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

Are Beekeepers Prepared?—Charles Reese, State Apiary Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

Beekeeping in a World at War—H. H. Root, President, A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.

6:00—Annual Beekeepers' Banquet—Hunt's Food Shop.

Music—Michigan Honey Harmonizers Band.

Thursday, February 5**College Apiary Honey House**

8:30—Demonstration of Honey Handling Equipment.

Room 207, Horticultural Building

9:30—Services Available from Your County Agricultural Agent—Walter G. Kirkpatrick, Antrim County Agricultural Agent, Bellaire.

The Changes Twenty Years Have Brought—R. H. Kelty, Michigan State College.

Inherited Characteristics of the Honeybee—Edwin J. Anderson, Extension Apiarist, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

Room 207, Horticultural Building

1:30—Address—H. H. Root, President, A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.
Your Michigan Beekeeping Industry Committee—Open discussion led by D. P. Barrett.

Michael Steif

Michael Steif, Lester, Pennsylvania, died January 9. He had been ill only a short time. He kept bees for the past thirty-one years, having about 1555 hives in his yard. He was well known in this section for his marigold honey of which he produced and sold many thousand pounds each year.

Mr. Steif was a member of Delaware and Pennsylvania bee associations for many years. His death is mourned by many of us and we will miss his presence and the help he so gladly rendered when needed.

Harry B. Pye.

QUEENS**Italians****QUEENS****Daughters of Resistant Stock****QUEENS****Caucasians****PACKAGE BEES****Prices on package bees with queen to May 20th**

Lots of	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.
1- 24	\$.75	\$2.30	\$3.00	\$3.60
25- 99	.70	2.05	2.80	3.40
100-499	.65	1.95	2.60	3.20

Over 25 years' experience shipping all over the country. Paying 45 cents a pound for beeswax in exchange for bees and queens. If you live in the North ship wax direct to Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois and tell them to credit my account with it.

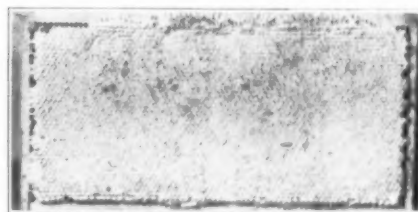
TRUCKERS' HEADQUARTERS Drive in, 3 1/2 miles south of Weslaco on Progresso Highway.

BLUE BONNET APIARIES**RT. 1, BOX 70****MERCEDES, TEXAS****OUR NEW ADDRESS****Route 7, Box 3914****Sacramento, California**

Will enable us to devote more of our time to giving better service than ever before. We are now ready to give you quotations on package bees and queens f. o. b. Sacramento, or delivered your destination. Sacramento, the hub of California's railway system, has through trains in every direction. Fewer changes, less delay.

DAVIS BROS.**Breeders of choice Italian and Caucasian queens****CARNIOLANS**

Customer writes: They deposit so little propolis it is unbelievable. I can separate the frames of the Carniolans with my hands. Write:

EPHARDT'S HONEY FARMS : Plaucheville, La.**Look
for
this****Sign
of
Quality**

Lots	Queens	2-Lb. Combs	2-Lb. Standard Comb Brood
1- 24	\$.75	\$2.45	\$2.75
25- 99	.70	2.30	2.60
100-499	.65	2.20	2.50

Additional pound bees or comb of brood \$.55

B. J. BORDELON**Moreauville, Louisiana**

We pay the best market price for Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey. . . Write us.
THE FRED. W. MUTH CO. Pearl and Walnut Cincinnati, Ohio

Nashville for Southern Federation in November

The Lynchburg Convention of the Southern States Beekeepers Federation selected Nashville, Tennessee for the meeting of the Federation for 1942, with the dates, November

16, 17 and 18. The Hermitage Hotel is the meeting place. The secretary is making arrangements with the hotel. There will be ample room for display.

J. M. Allison,
Secretary.



FAST SERVICE AND RESULTS

Picayune is in an ideal breeding location where bees and queens are raised under natural conditions. Prolific, gentle, honey producing stock. Managed under a moderate honey-flow starting the first of March and continuing throughout the shipping season. Only a small amount of supplementary feeding is needed. One of the most modern and completely equipped queen yards in the South. A location of this type is important in producing good bees and queens. Also it enables high quality bees and queens to be produced at a minimum of expense.

Our breeding stock has been selected first, for prolificness; secondly, for high honey production; third, for gentleness; and fourth, for appearance. We will put a colony of these bees up against any for honey production.

We are prepared to ship queens by airmail at no extra charge. There are four express and mail trains per day for bees on quick notice. With each package bee shipment, we send 4 per cent extra queens to replace any possible loss when queens are needed at once.

	2-Lb. Package	3-Lb. Package	Queens
1- 9	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$.85
10- 24	2.45	3.10	.80
25- 49	2.40	3.00	.75
50- 99	2.35	2.90	.70
100 up	2.20	2.80	.65

15% booking deposit required
For price of larger packages or queenless packages, write us

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

DANIELS APIARIES, Picayune, Miss.

WE HAVE BUILT OUR BUSINESS TO ITS PRESENT SIZE ON Quality, Service, Satisfaction and Dependability

Each year our sales have increased from the previous season. We know our customers (from their many letters) have recognized the superiority of our product, the manner in which they are shipped, and the confidence that can be placed in us. We could not have attained our present place in the package bee and queen business without satisfying our customers. This year we are in a position to ship even more volume than in the past and we solicit your business on our past reputation.

Now booking orders **THREE BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES**
Prices to May 20, 1942

Quantity	Queens	2-lb. Pkg.	3-lb. Pkg.	4-lb. Pkg.	5-lb. Pkg.
1 to 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$4.45
25 to 99	.70	2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15
100 to 499	.65	2.20	2.80	3.35	3.85
500 and up	.60	2.00	2.55	3.05	3.50

When buying from us you always receive Select Young Laying Queens, full weight packages of young bees and no disease. Live delivery guaranteed.

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65 ST. FRANCIS STREET

P. O. BOX 1101

MOBILE, ALABAMA

Bronx County, February 9

The regular monthly meeting of the Bronx County (N. Y.) Beekeepers Association will be held on Sunday, February 9, at 2:30, at the home of the president, William Molitor, 1348 Franklin Avenue, Bronx, New York City. We expect to have with us on this occasion the well-known beeman, Ed Wirth, who will give us a talk on a subject of interest to all beekeepers. Come and enjoy this treat. We also may have a short movie. All are welcome. This meeting is free and refreshments will be served.

Harry Newman, Secretary.

Cuyahoga County, February 15

The annual election meeting of the Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Beekeepers Association will be held Sunday, February 15, at 2:30 P. M., at Novak's Hall, 12907 Union Avenue, Cleveland. Chas. A. Reese, state apiarist, will show moving pictures of Ohio beekeeping and talk on the beekeeper's part in the national defense program. J. M. Miller, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT BUYING HONEY

(Continued from page 55)

sale to the government. The expression of the group was that several times that amount was scattered throughout the two states.

Mr. Gibbons indicated that although Washington authorities had not yet actually passed on this price, they would undoubtedly accept it since it was agreed upon by the several state meetings. The SMA will buy what honey is offered in the above states up to four million pounds, during the period of time allotted.

Any beekeeper interested in selling a carload or more of honey to the government on this basis is urged to contact Mr. Chester F. Gibbons, 302 Gorham Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

It was also suggested at the Ames meeting that the most logical time to help the honey market by taking distress honey off the market is in the fall just when the first honey is offered for sale. Mr. Gibbons suggested that beekeepers petition the SMA again during the summer so that another such program could be started by August 1. The Iowa Beekeepers' Association appointed a committee to see that this is done as soon as the 1942 honey crop can be approximated. The committee members are L. M. Gates, Lincoln, Nebraska; R. W. Barnes, Oakland, Nebraska; E. G. Brown, Sergeant Bluff, Iowa; J. G. Jessup, Taylor, Iowa; R. H. Dadant, Hamilton, Illinois and E. C. Robinson, Oelwein, Ia.

WE ARE PREPARED

to supply your needs with the best in Mountain Gray Caucasian bees and queens, and to DO OUR PART FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. Fill your hives with our bees, give them plenty of room and secure a bumper crop of the best energy food. DO YOUR PART FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. Select untested queen bees 75c each, any number.

	1 to 24	25 to 99	100 or more
Two pound package bees with queens	\$2.50	\$2.35	\$2.25
Three pound packages with queens	3.20	3.00	2.85

Circular free on request

Caucasian Apiaries

Brooklyn, Alabama

Home of genuine Mountain Gray Caucasian Bees

Selected, Tested, Checked Queens

Daughters of selected breeders, bred for disease resistance, tested under supervision and checked for performance.

Queens		Packages
1 to 9 each	\$.85	
10 to 24 each	.80	Are available with daughters of resistant
25 to 74 each	.75	stock queens—prices to be announced.
75 up each	.72	

Non-members add \$1.00 to first order

Iowa Beekeepers' Association

STATE HOUSE

DES MOINES, IOWA

ITS NEW, ITS DIFFERENT, ITS PERFECT—Evans, Natural Air-Conditioned Apiary Arrangement using the Improved, "BEE-RITE HEALTH HIVE" (Trade Mark) Telescoping Cover with that Wonderful, Year Round, TIP TOP PEE ENTRANCE (Pats. Pend.) For better wintering results, increased summertime efficiency, healthier, more disease resistant bees, larger yields of finer honey, greater profits with less loss and trouble. Have Health Hives at small cost by using ventilating, top entrance covers and closing bottom bee entrance. Once used, always used. Prices, subject to change without notice, F. O. B. factory, set up, ready to use, 8 frame \$1.40, wt. 6 lbs.; 10 frame \$1.50, wt. 7 lbs.; 11 frame \$1.65, wt. 9 lbs. each. 10% discounts in lots of five. Money returned if not satisfied. Remember: They pay for themselves. BEE-RITE HEALTH HIVES, CUBA, NEW YORK

Avoid Disappointment, Order Your Packages Now for Spring Delivery

	2-Lb. With Queens	3-Lb. With Queens	Untested Queens
1-25	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$.75
25-100	2.35	3.00	.70
100 up	2.20	2.80	.65

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Rt. No. 1, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

DIXIELAND'S Leather-Colored ITALIANS

The best stock of Leather-Colored Italians—queens and package bees. Our strain of bees has been improved through the years of testing, and selecting queens from a strain of Dark Leather-Colored Italian queens that was originally imported from Italy. These years of testing and selecting have produced a gentle, hardy, and as good a honey producer as can be found on the market today.

	2-Lb. Pkg.	3-Lb. Pkg.	4-Lb. Pkg.	Queens
1-24	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$.75
25-99	2.35	3.00	3.60	.70
100-499	2.20	2.80	3.35	.65
500-up	2.00	2.55	3.05	.60

You must be satisfied

DIXIELAND APIARIES : Greenville, Alabama

Italian Package Bees and Queens

For early shipment, write at once to

AL WINN

Route 2, Box 161
PETALUMA, CALIF.

Three-Banded Italians

2-Lb. Pkg. with queen	\$2.50
3-Lb. Pkg. with queen	3.20
Queens, each	.75

A card will bring our circular and prices on quantity lots.

CITRONELLE BEE CO.
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PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

Let us book your order for 1942

2-Lb. package with queen	\$2.10
3-Lb. package with queen	2.70

Queens 70 cents each

Write for prices on large quantity. Orders large or small will receive our prompt attention.

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\$.50 Pacific Poultryman
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\$1.00 American Rabbit Journal
\$.50 Rabbit Monthly (Comm.)
\$1.00 American Fur Breeder
\$1.50 American Pigeon Journal
\$1.50 Pigeon News
\$1.00 Angora (Goat) Journal
\$1.00 Belgian (Horse) Journal
\$1.00 Hog Breeder (all breeds)
\$.50 Spot. Poland China Bulletin
\$1.00 Amer. Hampshire Herdsman
\$1.00 Sheep Breeder
\$1.00 The Sheepman
\$.50 Sou. California Rancher
\$1.00 American Cattle Producer
\$1.00 Red Polled (Cattle) News, 2 years
\$.50 Fletcher's Farming
\$1.00 American Bee Journal
\$1.00 Beekeepers Item
\$1.00 Gleanings in Bee Culture
\$.50 National Live Stock Producer
\$.50 Florida Poultryman & Stockman
\$1.00 Florida Cattleman & Dairyman
\$1.50 American Pecan Journal
\$1.50 The Purebred
\$1.00 The Westerner (Livestock)

Rush your order today. All orders are acknowledged by return mail. Send cash, check, P. O. M. O., Exp. M. O., or stamps.

MAGAZINE MART, Dept. B.J.
LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS

MOUNTAIN GRAY Bees and Queens

Gentlest of the gentle, good honey getters, easy to handle, please send your orders to us early, we promise you good bees and good service, prices to June 1st.

	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.
1 to 49	\$.75	\$2.60	\$3.20
50 to 99	.70	2.40	3.10
100 or more	.65	2.20	2.90

Breeders of one race of bees since 1924, catalog free

BOLLING BEE CO.
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HELLO FOLKS!

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

STEVENSON'S LINE-BRED GOLDENS

- And 5 of the many good reasons why
1. We are the best of honey producers.
 2. So gentle it is a pleasure to work with us.
 3. Do not swarm until the hive is well filled.
 4. Not nervous, are quiet while being handled.
 5. Our gentleness makes queen introduction safe; results very little supersedure.

WE ARE REALLY GOOD
2-lb. pkgs. with queens to 49 \$2.45; to 199 \$2.30; over \$2.20. Additional bees 70c per lb. Queens 75c. Dealers and Associations 10% discount. Write

STEVENSON'S APIARIES
Westwego, Louisiana
For descriptive circular

Bright 3-Banded Italian Bees and Queens

Send us your order early and let us book you for an early shipment, all our bees are selected stock, selected from year to year for their qualities, they are gentle, hardy, vigorous, and longer lived than the ordinary bee. Our packages are stocked with full weight of young bees and queens.

2-Lbs. bees with queen	\$2.30 ea.
3-1lb. bees with queen	3.00 ea.
4-Lbs. bees with queen	3.65 ea.
Queens	.70 ea.

We guarantee you satisfaction, live delivery and no disease

OSCAR ARNOUVILLE, Hamburg, La.

COMPARE

Our CLOSE OUT Prices on complete stock with present costs.

Write for list

STANDARD LUMBER COMPANY
BOX 477 WINONA, MINN.

Three-Banded
Italian Package Bees and Queens
FOR SERVICE, QUALITY AND DEPENDABILITY, WRITE TO
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HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

4300 BOOKLETS OLD-FASHIONED HONEY RECIPES

Issued by the American Honey Institute at Madison, Wisconsin and paid for by the Woodman Co., have recently been mailed out over the Country, in an effort to help create interest and Boost the sale of HONEY.

In the War of Food-Stuffs, there are some 3000 to 4000 different food items in the average Super Market, all competing for a share of the consumer's dollar.

We must fight for our fair share for HONEY. Use store window streamers to push the use of honey on Grape Fruit, now in season.

Your American Honey Institute deserves and needs your support.

A. G. WOODMAN CO. : Grand Rapids, Mich.

Our motto is to give you the best of service and Quality Bees and Queens

OUR business has progressed through the years by giving you the very best—overweight packages, young baby bees—prompt service.

THREE BANDED ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Queens of stock bred for resistance, at no extra cost

	Queens	2-Lb. Pkg.	3-Lb. Pkg.
1- 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25- 99	.70	2.35	3.00
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80

For extra pound bees add 60c. Queenless package deduct price of queen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Book your orders early to get shipping date. No disease.

LUCEDALE APIARIES, Lucedale, Mississippi

What can we do to HELP?

Buy Defense Bonds—Produce more honey—Book your order NOW and avoid delay

ITALIANS

CAUCASIANS

	1 to 24	25 to 99	100 up
2-Lb. packages with queens	\$2.50	\$2.35	2.20
3-Lb. packages with queens	3.20	3.00	2.80
Young laying queens	.75	.70	.65

For larger packages add for each pound 65c. Your order will be appreciated.

Weaver Apiaries : Navasota, Texas



YOUR SUPPLIES ON THE WAY WITHIN 24 HOURS



This is fast service right to you. From our complete stock, we can ship practically all orders in 24 hours.

Forty-seven years in business have given us a reputation for honest dealing and for dependability.

Our new catalog will be ready late in February. However, if you are in the market, write for quotations now and order your supplies early.

A. H. RUSCH & SON CO., Reedsville, Wisconsin

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

On the same OLD BASIS—SERVICE, QUALITY, SATISFACTION

2-lb. Package with Queen	\$2.45
3-lb. Package with Queen	2.95
Queens, 75c each	

Book your order now and reserve shipping date. Write for prices on large quantity.

Our packages and queens have made a name for themselves. They are noted for honey gathering, hardiness, non-swarmer and gentleness. Service, quality and safe delivery guaranteed. Your order large or small will receive our very best attention.

E. J. BORDELON APIARIES, Box 33, Moreauville, La.

JENSEN'S

Package Bees and Queens for 1942

If you have not received our latest price list, a postal will bring it. We offer the same high quality bees and queens as in the past, and will do our best to give the same good and prompt service. Timely purchases of materials essential to our operations has enabled us to keep our price advance at the minimum, and will enable us to meet changing conditions without recourse. Our advice is to place your orders early.

Quantities	Queens	Combless Packages	
		2-Lb.	3-Lb.
1- 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25- 99	.70	2.35	3.00
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80
500-up	.60	2.00	2.55

Booster packages, deduct price of queens. Daughters of queens of disease resistant stock 10 cents each higher than our "Magnolia State" strain Italians.

JENSEN'S APIARIES

Macon, Mississippi, U. S. A.

Send your cappings and old comb to MUTH for rendering into beeswax.
THE FRED. W. MUTH CO. Pearl and Walnut Cincinnati, Ohio

St. Romain's "Honey Girl" Italians

More than twenty years of selection and line-breeding assures you a pure stock, of Hardy, Long-lived and High Producing Bees.

Quality, Service, Safe Arrival, No Disease, at the Right Price

Combless Packages	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 or more	Larger packages, comb
2-Lbs. bees with queen	\$2.25 ea.	\$2.10 ea.	\$2.00 ea.	or nuclei packages
3-Lbs. bees with queen	2.85 ea.	2.70 ea.	2.60 ea.	will be quoted on re-
Queen alone	.65 ea.	.55 ea.	.50 ea.	quest.

10 per cent deposit to reserve shipping date in advance

Fram Wm. S. Kirk, Illinois—"Two years ago I purchased three queens from you, two of them I still have, so will order more—I try out many strains of bees, find yours O. K. gentle and good workers." Try our "Honey Girls" we believe you too will find them gentle, long-lived and good producers.

ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" APIARIES
MOREAUVILLE, LA.

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2 Years \$1.50

1 YEAR, \$1.00; 3 YEARS, \$2.00
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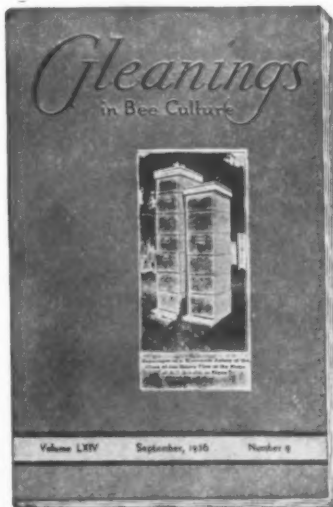
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Combless Packages and Queens
THREE-BANDED ITALIANS
THRIFTY bees are guaranteed
to please

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Breeders Since 1892

Package Bees with Queens Three-Banded Italians

	2-Lb. Pkgs.	3-Lb. Pkgs.
1- 24	\$2.50	\$3.20
25- 99	2.35	3.00
100-499	2.20	2.80

Queens 75c ea.

Order as early as possible to be sure
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HOMAN'S THREE BANDED ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

We are now getting ready for the season of 1942. If interested in knowing the prices on package bees and queens, why not drop us a penny post card. We will promptly mail you our prices.

HOMAN BROS., Shannon, Miss.

The BEEKEEPERS ITEM

The Southern beekeepers, own magazine, but read by studious honey producers everywhere.



With the American Bee Journal makes a combination that covers the beekeeping field.

Send \$1.50 and get Both Magazines for a year
BEEKEEPERS ITEM, San Antonio, Texas

QUEENS

Carefully produced from
Select Three-banded Italian Stock
Prices: 1-24 \$.75 each; 25-99 \$.70 each;
100 or more \$.65 each.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed

JOHN C. HOGG

TIFTON, GEORGIA

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5th Year 3-Banded PROGENY-TEST Italian Bees and Queens

2 STRAINS

3rd YEAR'S Breeding Daughters of Stock Bred for Resistance to A. F. B.

Last year was our BANNER YEAR. Make this year your BANNER YEAR with our QUALITY and SERVICE. REMEMBER, no delay to advanced booked orders for the last 7 years. Health Certificates on all packages. Circular upon request.

Prices for both strains:

	2-Lb. with queen	3-Lb. with queen	Queens
1- 10	\$2.45	\$3.15	\$.75
11- 50	2.30	2.95	.70
51-100	2.20	2.80	.65
101-500	2.15	2.75	.60

On larger orders write to us

GARON BEE COMPANY,
TELEPHONE 8614

Donaldsonville, Louisiana
TELEGRAPH WESTERN UNION

3 major reasons why PACKAGE BEES with "Quality Plus" Queens

Shipped by us are superior and will make you more profit and give you satisfaction:

1. They are longer lived, having more working days per bee.
2. They are industrious, working when many other strains of bees are idle.
3. They are conservative, keeping their brood nest well arranged with a nice ring of honey, close by the brood, in the fall contracting the brood and storing honey and pollen in the brood chamber.

Other factors are Gentleness, Thriftiness and the quality package we pack, plus State Health Certification.

"THEY PRODUCE"

2-Lb. package with queen ----- \$2.20
3-Lb. package with queen ----- 2.80

We can supply nuclei to those states that permit importation of combs. Consult your inspector.

ROSSMAN & LONG

J. G. ROSSMAN,
Moultrie, Ga.

E. W. LONG
St. Paris, O.

P. O. Box 133



The heart of comb honey is foundation. The biting quality of the honey, that delicate center taste is foundation. It must literally become a part of the honey, so tender, a touch of the tongue will crumble it; yet be so strong that bees work it out quickly and easily. Dadant's Surplus Foundation, fragrant and pure, thin and sweet, blends so naturally with your finest comb honey, that your market grades are better and your sales are quicker.

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Three-Banded Italian Bees

For an early shipment, write for your package bees and queens
Write at once for prices

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KENNER, LA.

For Better Beekeeping
Use

**DADANT'S
FOUNDATION**

FIRST CHOICE of EXPERT BEEKEEPERS

CHOOSE LABELS WISELY

You Can't Go Wrong
With A-B-J LABELS

They sell honey and are priced right.
Send for complete catalog.

American Bee Journal :: Hamilton, Ill.

CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

For our February Crop and Market Page, we asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. How is honey moving to consumers?
2. Percentage of 1941 crop left on hand?
3. What is now offered for good honey on a jobbing basis—amber, white?
4. Condition of honey plants going into winter?

How is Honey Moving

Even though reports came back from our correspondents before news was generally distributed of the possibilities of sugar shortage and previous to the announcement of the purchase of four million pounds of honey by the Surplus Marketing Administration, practically all reporters agree that honey is moving in good to excellent fashion and the possibilities are that the entire crop will be cleaned up before the new crop comes in.

This good movement is not confined to any one section of the country but seems to be well distributed over the entire country with a few reporters, however, stating that movement is only fair.

Percentage Left on Hand

Similarly the per cent of honey left on hand compares very favorably with any other year, in fact we believe there is less honey in the hands of producers this year than there has been for the past three or four years. In very few instances is 50 per cent of the crop left and in most instances the amount left on hand runs from 10 to 25 per cent which is not an excess if consumers are to be supplied during the balance of the season until the new crop year comes.

What is Being Offered for Honey?

Again even though the reports coming in were ahead of any possible offers to sign up with the Surplus Marketing Administration offer on honey, there seems to be very definite stiffening of the honey market so the bulk of the offers now will run in the neighborhood of 4½ cents to 5½ cents for amber and from 5½ cents to as high as 6½ cents for white honey f. o. b. producer's shipping point with probably still the bulk of the offers at 5½ to 5¾ in some cases with cans returned.

This is a very decidedly better situation than we had a year ago even though later in March and April the tendency was for the market to move upward.

Condition of Plants

Here we believe we see the greatest possibilities for the 1941 fall. These conditions still exist generally in the entire Atlantic seaboard were extremely dry during the 1941 fall. These conditions still exist generally in the New England states and in some parts of New York

dropping down into eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

However the balance of the Atlantic seaboard seems to have gotten decidedly heavy rains and this applies particularly to Georgia and North Carolina where there have been almost floods recently. Therefore, the Atlantic seaboard looks like it is at least normal for rainfall.

Some sections of the central South are still deficient in moisture. However, in all other sections the moisture supply is at least normal and in all of the central western sections extending into the plains and intermountain areas, there has been more than the average amount of moisture. This is due to the fact that there was heavy precipitation during the fall months, and there have been fairly large snowfalls since. The intermountain territories have had some heavy snows and the northern plain states also have plenty of snow. However, in the Canadian provinces, there seems to be a scarcity of snow with quite severe cold weather running many degrees below zero.

The Pacific coast states similarly have had ample rainfall and California is reporting conditions excellent for the growth of honey plants.

Summary

All in all, we would think that the demand for honey is at least normal with prices not stiffening probably as rapidly in a retail way as there shows a tendency that they are advancing in a jobbing way. At the time this is written on January 19, from the wire inquiries coming in for honey, it seems apparent that there is a general feeling that the sugar shortage is to materialize as the season advances and that packers and some commercial users of honey are wanting to protect themselves against such a shortage.

Undoubtedly the radio program given by Mrs. Roosevelt, assisted by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, in which a possible shortage of sugar was suggested and recommendation made that honey be used as a substitute, will have some effect on the demand for honey. At any rate as this is being written there is undoubtedly a quickening of the demand on the part of packers and jobbers for honey and at a price which is better than has been generally offered.

It is not within the province of the writer of this page to make any predictions for the future. However, we can see no reason for a declining honey market during the spring months and every possibility for an advance.

Selfishly we might hope that honey would occupy the unique position which it occupied during the previous World War but this would be a selfish position only. We had best be satisfied with conditions in our industry which will approach that of all other industries during such an abnormal period as we are now facing.

Naturally the honey prices have been below normal and it will be a great satisfaction to beekeepers if they can maintain themselves at a price of somewhere in the neighborhood of 7½ to 8 cents for good white honey in a jobbing way. While we have no indication that this will be the case, is there any reason why such a normal price might not apply in the near future?

WANTED—Extracted Honey All Varieties
Send samples and delivered prices to
JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY
Cleveland, Kansas City and Brooklyn.

HONEY WANTED Cars and less than cars
Mail Samples
C. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

EXTRACTED HONEY Bought and Sold
Iverson Honey Company
201 North Wells St., Chicago
Reference: First National Bank of Chicago

THE MARKET PLACE

BEES AND QUEENS

FOR SALE—Certified Italian bees by pound my place, you supply cages. June thirty cents, May forty, April sixty, March eighty. Queens, pecans, tomato and cabbage plants. A. V. Dowling, Valdosta, Georgia.

CAUCASIAN BREEDERS ONLY—Laying queens 75c; tested \$2.00. 2-lb. pkg. and queen \$2.30; 3-lb. \$3.00. Miller Bros. Rt. 1, Three Rivers, Texas.

EXTRA GOOD QUEENS 70c; ten or more 60c. Also 3 frame nuclei \$2.00 each, f.o.b. M. E. Baker, Rt. 1, Gridley, California.

PACKAGES and QUEENS—Our hustler strain gets the honey. You will be pleased with the weight, quality and service that we give you. 3-Band Italians only. Ready early in April. Caney Valley Apiaries, Bay City, Texas.

CAUCASIAN bees and queens. Write for 1942 prices. Lewis & Tillery Bee Co., Greenville, Alabama.

PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEEN INTRODUCED—Really introduced, not just a loose queen. This guarantees against loss of queen. Free folder tells how and why these packages are superior. Best stock young Italian queens. A. O. Smith, Mount Vernon, Indiana.

THREE BANDED ITALIAN Queens and Package Bees. Excellent strain, northern stock. Write us your needs. Wicht Apiaries, 406 Miller Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

TRY Green's Package Bees and Queens. The quality is much higher than the price. Start shipping about March the first. D. P. Green, Deland, Florida.

CARNIOLAN and CAUCASIAN package bees, queens. Write for 1942 price. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Alabama.

HONEY FOR SALE

HONEY FOR SALE—We buy and sell all kinds, carloads and less. The John G. Paton Company, Inc. 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CHOICE New York State clover honey in new 60's. C. W. Schrader, Waterville, N. Y.

YORK STATE extracted in 60's, Light and amber. Sample 6c. Emery Horton, Holcomb, New York.

FANCY WHITE COMB \$3.25 case; No. 1 clover \$3; No. 2, \$2; Amber \$2.50. Clover extracted 7c; amber 6c. C. B. Howard, Geneva, New York.

WE BUY and sell any quantity, all varieties. B-Z-B Honey Company, Alhambra, California.

WHITE CLOVER honey, new cans, \$7.80 per case. Edward Klein, Gurnee, Illinois.

HONEY PACKERS—Write us for prices on carload lots of California and Western Honey. We stock all varieties. HAMILTON & Company, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

FANCY TUPELO HONEY for sale, barrels and 60's. Marks Tupelo Honey Co., Apalachicola, Florida.

FOR SALE—Fancy Iowa white clover extracted honey. Kalona Honey Co., Kalona, Iowa.

COMPLETE LINE comb and bottled honey. Pure clover. Also packed in 5's and 60's. Central Ohio Apiaries, Inc., Millersport, Ohio.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department, it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are seven cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other reference with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease, or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspectors. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

CHOICE Michigan Clover Honey. New 60's. David Running, Fillion, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Northern white extracted and comb honey. M. W. Cousineau, Moorhead, Minn.

HONEY FOR SALE—All kinds, any quantity. H. & S. Honey and Wax Company, Inc., 265-267 Greenwich Street, New York.

EXTRACTED HONEY for sale. Write for prices. Henry Price, Elizabeth, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Comb and extracted. Write for quantity prices. H. G. Quirin, Bellevue, Ohio.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

WANTED—All grades extracted honey, small or large lots. Quote lowest price in first letter, honey to be picked up at shipping point by our truck if in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska or Missouri. Terms: CASH. Frank King & Son, 5214 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

EXTRACTED HONEY WANTED. Send sample and price wanted. F. O. B. Bloomington, Illinois. Package bee prices wanted. Ed. Heldt, Bloomington, Illinois.

WANTED—CARLOTS HONEY; Also BEESWAX, any quantity. Mail samples, state quantity and price. Bryant & Cookinham, Los Angeles, California.

CASH FOR YOUR WAX the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

WANTED—Large quantities of chunk comb in shallow frames; also section honey. Central Ohio Apiaries, Inc., Millersport, Ohio.

ALL GRADES extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 12243 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

CASH PAID for white clover and amber extracted honey. Write to Honeymoon Products Co., 39 E. Henry, River Rouge, Michigan.

WANTED

WANTED—50 10-frame extracting supers, new or used. State price. O. C. Nell, Neosho, Wisconsin.

WILL TRADE 1939 Ford coach 85 for honey and colonies. Ames Hatchery, Deerfield, Wisconsin.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. WM. HAALEY, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

WANTED—200 2-lb. packages bees with queens, Delivery April 10th to 20th. Quote best price first letter. Frank King & Son, 5214 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED—One thousand standard ten frame supers of comb. Also bees in ten frame hives. Walter Roose, 1627 Main St., Sac City, Iowa.

EXPERIENCED BEE MAN for 1942 season. State experience, age, salary expected. J. W. Hardy, Huntley, Montana.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—We are constantly accumulating bee supplies slightly shopworn; odd sized, surpluses, etc., which we desire to dispose of and on which we can quote you bargain prices. Write for complete list of our bargain material. We can save you money on items you may desire from it. Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois.

80 SUPERS (ten frame) comb honey extra heavy clover and basswood. Mrs. Chester Keister, Rt. 1, Monroe, Wisconsin.

400 COLONIES for sale, all or part. Inspection certificate furnished. Lynn Williams, Rt. 3, Oroville, California.

FOR SALE—Two acres with new seven room and two room houses. Ideal bee country. Equipment for sixty-five colonies. Sacrifice for other interests. All or part cash. Linford D. Hackman, Box 5, Roseau, Minnesota.

TWO TO FIVE HUNDRED hives of bees for sale. Where sunshine spends the winter. J. W. Powell, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

FOR SALE—3 frame Standard extractor, 12 in. baskets; capping can with basket and drain outlet; 8 1/2 in. uncapping knife; 60 gal. tank with gate; 7 Bro. Adam's feeders, M. Dad. size. No disease. Gilbert Pieper, Oakfield, Wisconsin.

SUPPLIES

BEEKEEPER'S HOIST, \$17.50. **GOAT MILK CARAMELS**, 1 1/2 lb. postpaid, \$1.00. Bee Turner, Corning, Iowa.

WAX WORKED into high quality medium brood foundation 15c pound; 100 pounds \$12.00. Thin super 22c. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

PINARD'S nailless queen cage. Agents—Diamond Match Co., Chico and Los Angeles, California; Weaver Apiaries, Navasota, Texas. Pinard manufacturer, 810 Auzerals Ave., San Jose, California.

THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE of wax rendering equipment ever offered—the "Perfection" line. A size and type suitable for every commercial beekeeper. Write for descriptive circular. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

COMB FOUNDATION at money-saving prices. Plain, wired, and thin section. Wax worked at lowest rate. Combs and cappings rendered. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

DIFFERENT, that's all. Written and published for the instruction of beekeepers. 52 pages of breezy entertaining beekeeping comment each month. One year, \$1.00; two years, \$1.50. Sample 3c stamp. Beekeepers Item, San Antonio, Texas.

LARGE CASH SAVINGS can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee supplies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agent's profit. Quick shipment from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

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PORTER BEE ESCAPES are fast, reliable, labor savers. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewis-town, Illinois.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory store prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

POULTRY

MAKE MORE MONEY WITH POULTRY. Read only magazine operating experimental farm for your benefit. Valuable ideas. Five years \$1.00, one year 25c. Agents wanted. Poultry Tribune, Dept. C-23, Mount Morris, Illinois.

POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

YOUNG married beeman. Tell all about yourself in first letter and wages expected. Empty house furnished. Geo. Seastream, Rt. 1, Moorhead, Minnesota.

WANTED—Man that can take over apiary work. Good job and pay for right party. Parent Apiaries, East Grand Forks, Minn.

WANTED—An experienced man for coming season. Fred D. Lamkin, Union Springs, New York.

WANTED—Helper for coming season in Northern Minnesota. Give full description in first letter. J. D. Beals, Harlingen, Texas.

TWO MEN—Single or married, to work in our commercial apiaries. Elton L. Lane & Son, Trumansburg, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED beeman and one helper with some experience. Give full particulars. Barrett Apiaries, Howell, Michigan.

MAN to help work 1000 colonies of bees this year and if satisfactory can work them on shares. Odie Wedgeworth, Florence, Arizona.

HELPER wanted for migratory beekeeper. Good future for intelligent man. Write particulars to Max Mayer, 525 Cucamonga Ave., Pomona, California.

WANTED—Experienced beekeeper to work for a commercial honey producer in Northern Minnesota for the season of 1942. Room and board furnished. State age, wages expected, all information in first letter. Address Box 25, care American Bee Journal.

WANTED—One or two experienced beemen, one with queen experience preferred. Season starts March 1st. Tom Burleson, Box 239, Colusa, California.

WANTED—Beeman to operate 1500 colony outfit in northwest Iowa. Overbey Apiaries, Bunkie, Louisiana.

BEEMAN—State wages, health, size, experience. C. H. Schader, Sunnyside, Washington.

WANTED—Experienced married man to manage apiary for 1942 and chance for permanent job. Also need a helper. Box 10, care American Bee Journal.

FIVE EXPERIENCED HELPERS April to November, 40 apiaries Harlan, Iowa. State age, family, weight, height, experience, reference and salary expected without board. Old Taylor Honey Co., Chandler, Oklahoma.

HELP WANTED—One or two experienced beekeepers, preferably married, for the coming season beginning about March 1st. Those with queen rearing experience will be given preference. Davis Bros., Rt. 7, Box 3914, Sacramento, California.

WANTED—Single experienced young man for steady work with bees. State wages expected with room and board. Al Winn, Rt. 2, Box 161, Petaluma, California.

SEEDS

7 BASSWOOD seedlings—2-foot or 10 12-in., or 6 **PINK HONEYSUCKLE** shrubs, or 8 **JAPANESE BARBERRY**, or 20 **CARAGNA** (hedging)—1 foot, or 3 transplanted **BASSWOOD** 3-foot, or 3 transplanted **PUSSY-WILLOW** (early spring pollen), 3-foot—nectar producers, each group postpaid for \$1.00 bill. Checks require 10c exchange. Local Lewis-Dadant Dealer. Nicollet County Nursery, St. Peter, Minnesota.

SEEDS of honey plants—Wagner Pea, 3/4 pound \$1.00, two pounds \$2.00; Sainfoin \$1.00 per pound; Birdsfoot Trefoil \$1.50 pound; Safflower 50c pound; Anise-Hyssop, Balkan Sage, Wild Indigo and twenty others, 15c per packet, eight packets \$1.00, twenty packets \$2.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN BEEKEEPER magazine is Brief, Breezy, Beneficial. You'll like this monthly publication. Subscription \$1 a year. Michigan Beekeeper, Rt. 3, Lansing, Michigan.

NEW BOOK—"Pioneers of Iowa Horticulture" by Kent Pellett, written for Iowa Horticultural Society in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of its founding. It contains sketches of about a dozen men of national reputation, including three who were prominent beekeepers. Extremely interesting stories of men who laid the foundations for mid-west horticulture and beekeeping industries. Bound in cloth and well illustrated. Price postpaid one dollar per copy. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

"HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEEKEEPING," by Frank Pellett, covers a field which has been neglected until now. Ralph Benton in the "Frontier" says: "A great work presented at a timely moment. We wish there might be some way to place this book in the hands of every beeman." Nicely printed, well illustrated, large pages. \$2.50 prepaid. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

● AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE ●

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Contacting Home Demonstration Agents, bakers, athletic directors. Appearing on radio programs, including national hookups. Preparing radio talks and issues of Institute Inklings. Working with universities and colleges. Making contacts between buyers and producers. Answering inquiries concerning honey. Supplying printed matter, honey leaflets and booklets. Campaigning to permeate the medical field.

Help yourself by helping the Institute

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE, MADISON, WISCONSIN

BETTER BRED QUEENS YOUNG BEES

Be wise—seek quality as well as price when considering your source of package bees and queens this season. Our Better Bred Stock will please you. Please book your order early and get our very best service. Orders booked without deposit.

1 to 24	25 to 99	100 to 499
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Queens

\$.75

.70

.65

THREE-BANDED ITALIANS HONEST WEIGHT

2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$4.45
2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15
2.20	2.80	3.35	3.85

CALVERT APIARIES : Calvert, Alabama

**BLUE RIBBON
PACKAGE BEES**

"BEST IN THE WEST"

If larger packages are wanted add 50c for each additional pound of bees. If queenless packages are wanted deduct the price of the queen.

	Queens	2-Lb. Pkgs.	3-Lb. Pkgs.
1 to 24	\$.80	\$2.40	\$3.00 ea.
24 to 49	.75	2.20	2.70 ea.
49 to 99	.70	2.10	2.60 ea.
100 or more	.65	2.00	2.50 ea.

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ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Let us quote you our special prices on package bees and queen for 1942. Write us a card today.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

The Clover Bee Farm, Hessmer, La.

CONSIGNMENTS WANTED

Comb and strained honey. We pay highest market prices. Please write for tags and quotations.

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Years spent in trying different locations for rearing queens and bees lead to Florida. We have 1,000 colonies and experienced men. Get ready for 1942. Write for information on our bees and queens.

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We have made this small advance in prices, so we can continue our prompt service, on our special strain of 3-Banded Italian package bees and queens. Also daughters from A. F. B. resistance stock.

2-Lb. package with queen	\$2.30
3-Lb. package with queen	2.90
Queens	each .70

**R. L. BERNELL, Route 4, Box 270
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Don't Forget

When you are packaging this year's crop be sure that the container and label are attractive. To assure yourself of a ready market, consult our Catalogs of Containers and True Character Labels. If you do not have them, ask for your copy now.

American Bee Journal : Hamilton, Ill.

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We are now booking orders for Spring 1942 on the same old basis, Quality, Full Weight, Prompt Service and Satisfaction. 10% will book your order, balance at shipping time. Book your order now and reserve shipping date. Prices as follows:

Lots of	Queens	2-Lb. Pkg.	3-Lb. Pkg.	4-Lb. Pkg.
1 to 24	\$.75	\$2.25	\$2.95	\$3.60
25 to 99	.70	2.10	2.75	3.35
100 or more	.65	2.00	2.50	3.15

If queenless packages are desired deduct price of queen. For larger packages or larger number, write us.

Address J. L. GASPARD, Hessmer, La.

Merrill's Quality Bees and Queens

Have stood the test for 30 years. Try them. They will please you too. Shipments made promptly.

Prices of Packages with Queens to May 15

Lots of	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.
1-24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25-99	.70	2.35	3.00
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80

If queenless packages are desired, deduct price of queen. If larger packages or larger number is desired, write us.

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YORK'S

Package Bees and Queens

Quality Bred Italians

Another season, 1942 is here and with it the greatest emergency of our time. We should forget the past and look to the future with a wholehearted determination to win. This is no time for lost motion. Increased production is demanded and every beekeeper, large or small should avail himself of the opportunity to do his utmost during these trying times. Honey has long been an essential food and leader of sweets. Your support should be devoted to retaining honey in its rightful place as a necessity along with other food commodities. Are you doing your part towards this end?

The coming season has every indication of being an ideal bee season with abundance of rain fall already and bees are in far better condition. In addition to this we are losing no time and will have everything ready in advance. Our foundation stock is supplied by leading honey producers in the north who know bees and what it takes to get the honey. With the more favorable seasonable conditions in prospect than in several years past we will be in better position to serve you better than ever before with larger supply, highest quality and service.

Prices on queens and package bees with queens, in U. S. funds

Quantity	1 to 24	25 to 99	100 to 499	500 up
Untested queens	\$.80 ea.	\$.75 ea.	\$.70 ea.	\$.65 ea.
Tested queens	1.60 ea.	1.50 ea.	1.40 ea.	1.30 ea.
2-Lb. packages	2.50 ea.	2.35 ea.	2.20 ea.	2.00 ea.
3-Lb. packages	3.20 ea.	3.00 ea.	2.80 ea.	2.55 ea.
4-Lb. packages	3.85 ea.	3.60 ea.	3.35 ea.	3.05 ea.
5-Lb. packages	4.45 ea.	4.15 ea.	3.85 ea.	3.50 ea.

Packages without queens, deduct price of queens. Parcel post packages add 20c each for special handling plus regular postage.

Full weights, freedom from disease, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. All shipments from our own Apiaries which is a further assurance of highest quality and service. Determine your requirements now and book your order for shipping date wanted in the spring. Join in making the season of 1942 the greatest production year. We will do our part.

YORK BEE COMPANY

JESUP, GA., U. S. A.

(The Universal Apiaries)

IMPERIAL QUEENS

Package Bees and Nuclei

ITALIAN :: CAUCASIAN

Again we are prepared to make prompt shipment of package bees and carefully reared queens of select stock—guaranteed to give satisfactory results.

Untested Italian Queens	\$.80 each
Untested Caucasian Queens	.90 each
2-Lb. Package with Untested Queen	2.50 each
3-Lb. Package with Untested Queen	3.20 each
2-Lb. Nucleus with Queen and 1 Fr. Brood	2.85 each

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Bright yellow and Three Banded Italian Bees and Queens. Nothing but the best. Keep us in mind, we are ready to serve you.

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PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS for 1942

BRIGHT THREE BANDED ITALIANS

Improved stock	With Queen	3-Lb.
Queens	2-Lb.	Pkg.
1-24	\$.75	\$2.50
25-99	.70	2.35
100 or more	.65	2.20

Prompt shipment, safe arrival satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular.

TAYLOR APIARIES, Luverne, Ala

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Thousands of Rabbits and other Small Stock, Poultry and Birds, Let

"STANDARD RABBIT & PET JOURNAL"

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Italian Strain Bees & Queens

Young Queens	2-Lb. Pkg.	3-Lb. Pkg.	4-Lb. Pkg.
1-24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25-99	.70	2.35	3.00
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80
500 up	.60	2.00	2.55

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The BEST PACKAGE

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A good Italian queen raised right.

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The VICTOR APIARIES, Shepherd, Texas

American Bee Journal Classified
Ads Bring Satisfactory Results

THE POSTSCRIPT

From New Zealand comes an interesting comment on the rapid granulation of honey from the rape plant. It is said that it will granulate within seven days of extraction and if subjected to agitation, within four days. Frames of honey left in the hives will granulate within a month after sealing. This is a reminder of similar reports from Colorado concerning honey from gumweed, (*Grindelia*) sometimes called rosin-weed, which also granulated quickly.

We are looking for the source of honey stored in early spring that is green in color. Who knows what green honey in spring comes from? It is reported that grape juice stored by the bees in late fall often appears to be green when taken from the combs. But considerable mystery surrounds the source of samples of green honey secured in spring in northern Illinois.

A reader asks for specific suggestion as to what herb to plant which will provide pasture for the bees and give a cash return from the crop as well. Garden sage, (*Salvia Officinalis*), is probably the best thing right now. A plot grown from seed in the spring of 1941 was stripped in late summer and the dried leaves sold for ninety cents per pound thus giving a good cash return the first year. Next year the plot should yield three crops and if the price remains high as it likely will while the war lasts, will pay very well indeed.

Many letters come to the Postscript which tell of changes in the bee pasture. On the desk as I write is one from a correspondent who reports that when he started beekeeping there were more than 500 acres of sweet clover raised for seed within two and a half miles of his apiary. Now he says that there is not one. Such changes require serious adjustment on the part of the beekeeper and have been responsible for making honey production into a migratory business in many localities.

Percy H. Wright, of Moose Range, Saskatchewan, writes that sainfoin does well at the Saskatoon University farm where droughts are frequent and does not winter-kill despite snowless winter weather. All reports agree that sainfoin is hardy and that it will succeed on soils where the clovers or alfalfa do poorly. Unfortunately with imports cut off because of war, seed is very scarce and difficult to secure.

For several months it has been impossible to secure seed of sainfoin from any source. Now a small amount is available and is advertised in our classified columns. Those interested should order at once since it is doubtful whether any considerable demand can be supplied until the close of the war.

Duncan Chalmers, of Edmonton South, Alberta, clears up the mystery of the pink honey in December Postscript. He reports that his bees stored a similar product in late summer from the sap of the barley plant when the freshly cut stubble was still green. About 25 pounds per colony of this barley sap was the result. There are occasional reports of the bees working on wheat stubble in similar manner but it is only on rare occasions that enough is stored to permit extraction.

The Scottish Beekeeper reports that liquid honey dropped into the eyes causes a copious flow of tears and will wash out grit blown into the eyes by explosions of bombs, also soothing the scorched flesh. The honey

should not be diluted. Honey has often been recommended for burns.

The January Farm Journal states that acreage of safflower has increased to six times the 1940 acreage in the vicinity of Deming, New Mexico. Growers are quoted as of the opinion that safflower will prove to be a better cash crop than anything they have been growing up to now. It has seemed to be one of the easiest things to grow that we have thus far tried in the test gardens and there is every reason to expect that it will come into common cultivation because of the demand for the drying oil which is extracted from the seed.

The Rocky Mountain Bee Plant has been famous among beekeepers for half a century. The flowers range from pink to purple in color. Last summer G. A. Pauli, of Pueblo, found a specimen with pure white flowers in the San Luis Valley. I am grateful to him for some seed from this white flowered plant. We hope to have a cloome with white flowers in next summer's test gardens, thanks to our Colorado friend.

From the states of Oregon, Washington and Montana come reports of an increased acreage of mustard raised for seed. This should provide a substantial amount of bee pasture in the season ahead of sweet clover. We would like to know to what extent our readers have profited by this commercial culture of mustard.

We learn from Yasuo Hiratsuka that in Japan, *Lespedeza bicolor*, mentioned in the December Postscript, is known as "Hagi," that the honey is light amber in color and that it yields honey in the mountains and on high lands but that on low lands it does not yield any nectar. He states also that the principal source of honey is "Genge" a species of milk vetch, (*Astragalus sinicus*). The Genge honey is water white and of very fine quality, harvested in May.

J. Murdoch, of Banff, Scotland, reports that comb honey is free from the price control that limits the sale of so many staple foods. In that city good comb honey brings about \$1.50 per section, so keen is the demand for luxuries. He reports that beekeepers have received as much as \$100 for the crop from a single hive from clover honey. This is a good example of the war effect that brings hardships to some and benefits to others.

Mr. Murdoch also tells how he uses candy for feed for small queen mating nuclei to avoid the excitement that accompanies feeding of syrup and also makes it unnecessary to replenish the stores so often. He finds Carniolan bees superior to other races for the cool and moist climate of Scotland. He has tried Dutch, Italian and Caucasians also, with especially heavy winter mortality among the Goldens received from the United States.

In a note received at Christmas time from Roy K. Bishop, of Orange, California, is given the gain of a colony on scales. For the previous month the bees have gained twelve pounds from Eucalyptus. There has also been a substantial gain in pollen stored while brood rearing continued. Such a note coming when the ground here is covered with snow and the temperature is low arouses our interest in California.

Reports indicate that many bees will be short of stores this spring and there seems to be some uncertainty as to whether sugar can readily be secured for feed. Since much time may be required to get sugar it will be well to check all colonies as early as possible and make application for needed supplies in plenty of time.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

Announcing New 1942 Prices on Package Bees & Queens

Due to increased costs of lumber, nails, screen wire, sugar, etc. we are forced to raise prices on bees.

You can be sure though, of the same high quality and fair dealing which has made the Stover name a leader in the package and queen business for years.

We can supply either our strain of Three-Banded Italians, or daughters of resistant stock, or Caucasians, at the same prices.

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We also manufacture those long lasting Cypress Hives with pine frames. Catalog and 24-page booklet, Beginner's Bee Briefs mailed on request.

PRICES ON PACKAGES WITH QUEENS TO MAY 15TH

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1- 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25- 99	.70	2.35	3.00
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80

If queenless packages are desired, deduct price of queen. If larger packages or larger number is desired, write us.

THE STOVER APIARIES : Mayhew, Miss.

46 Years' Experience

We are manufacturers of beekeepers' supplies and can promptly furnish everything a beekeeper needs; SECTIONS, HIVES, SHIPPING CASES, etc.

The manufacture of one-piece sections is one of the specialties upon which we pride ourselves. We use only the choicest SECOND GROWTH basswood in the manufacture of sections, and all are perfect in finish and workmanship.

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KNIGHT'S Package Bees and Queens

**LEATHER COLORED ITALIANS
THE BEST HONEY GATHERERS**

Prices including queens to May 15th

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1 to 24	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$4.45
25 to 99	2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15
100 to 499	2.20	2.80	3.35	3.85

Select young laying queens, guaranteed mated pure, 75c. 25 to 99, 70c each. 100 or more 65c each. Queenless package bees, deduct price of queen. Write for prices after May 15th. No charge for clipping. Prompt shipments.

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In 1935 he wrote:

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"We break only 25-35 frames in extracting 35,000 cans of honey, and these get broken because they most always contain candied honey which forces the combs to break in the extractor."



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Year After
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In 1942 he writes:

"We now produce all extracted honey and have been using a 45-FRAME SIMPLICITY for 12 years. While many carloads of honey have passed thru this machine, including the drying of cappings, it is still in good condition for many more years of service. Our business is increasing and we need another extractor. While there are many other good makes of extractors on the market, our old 45-Frame Simplicity has given us such good faithful service we have decided on buying a second one.

"We have most of our bees in ROOT hives, some of which have been in steady use for 27 years and are still in good shape."

KEEP the BEES FLYING—HONEY for FOOD
